Board of Trade Journal

Volume 185, No. 3460

12 July 1963

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WHAT'S THIS DOING HERE?

"Is the Minister aware . . . ?"

If a column like this appeared in Parliament Square there'd be questions in the House with a vengeance! Yet how many people *are* aware of the vital part which petroleum chemicals (of which this fractionating tower is a symbol) play in the life of the nation. The straining tyres swishing ceaselessly round the Square; the ropes and paintwork of the tugs that ply the nearby Thames; the clothes and shoes of people hurrying by—and into—the Palace of Westminster; they all may owe something to petroleum chemicals

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Industry and the Development Districts — 1

The Turn of the Tide in Scotland

By The Rt. Hon. Lord Polwarth, T.D., Chairman, Scottish Council (Development & Industry)

This is the first of a series of articles by leading members of Regional Development Councils describing some of the attractions and amenities which are available to industry in their respective areas. Further details may be obtained from the Board of Trade, (Room 4346), Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, or any of the Board of Trade Regional Offices, or from the Scottish Council, (Development and Industry), 1, Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2.

NOTHING could be more misleading than the impression of the Two Nations which was conveyed when unemployment in Britain rose last winter. Nothing could be further from the truth than this picture of an expanding and prosperous south divided from a static and travailing north by the economic equivalent of a Berlin Wall. The reality in Scotland is on the contrary dynamic – a strong and steady flow of industrial growth which has for a long period been contending with rapid currents of contraction. The tide is now running in our favour.

Both new and old industries are growing at a remarkable rate in Scotland. Against this, changes in markets and technology make continuing contraction inevitable in some industries, and this conceals much of the expansion which is taking place. Slowly but surely, however, growth is prevailing over contraction. Within a short span of years Scotland will be as prosperous as any area of Britain. But at present, lack of employment opportunities presses on workers and school leavers alike: so our business is to make this period as short as possible – and to shape the structure of industry so that growth will thereafter be self-sustaining. Facts speak louder than phrases, so let them speak for themselves.

The Pace of Industrial Advance in Scotland

1. We recently made an analysis of the twenty-seven fastest growing sections of industry in Britain. Taking the group as a whole, the rate of growth in Scotland over the latest two-year period was almost identical with that in the rest of the country. In electrical machinery, electronics and office machinery, the Scottish rate of growth was about double the national rate.

2. New industries have a striking record of growth. Three examples will show how they are taking their place alongside older manufactures.

The long-established Scottish knitwear industry commands a growing world market. The annual value of its output is about £27m. Since the war, an office machinery industry has been established which now makes products worth £28m. annually.

The output of Scottish shipyards and marine engineers is worth about £100m. a year. Within another two years, the value of the production of the motor vehicle industry in Scotland – which existed only on a relatively small scale a few years ago – will have reached about the same figure.

The market for whisky still grows, and the annual output is now valued at about £200m. But the chemical and petroleum industries in Scotland – for the most part of recent growth – now turn out products to the tune of £250m. a year.

3. New investment in Scottish manufacturing industry is well over £100m. annually. Since the war investment in the steel industry has been about £150m.; within the past twelve years investment in the petrochemical industries has been over £50m.

4. We have recently completed the first survey ever made of Scottish

Frontage of the new Caledonian Tractor & Equipment Co. Ltd. depot on the Glasgow-Edinburgh A8 clearway. Main entrance gives access to all departments from the large reception hall; sales and administration offices, parts department and main workshop.

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Front Cover Photograph

Earl Haig Road, on Hillington Industrial Estate, is typical of the pleasant conditions found on Scottish industrial estates. Bounded on one side by Renfrew Airport and a short distance from Glasgow docks, the estate has grown steadily since its inception in 1937 and now provides employment for 16,000 men and women. It is administered by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland who control more than 70 estates and individual sites in locations spreading from Caithness in the north to Dumfriesshire in the Borders. The Corporation, acting as agents of the Board of Trade, build and lease these factories to approved industries in Scottish Development Districts.

exports. This shows them to be worth about £350m. a year – 9 per cent of the United Kingdom total.

5. Many of the older-established Scottish industries are in a healthy state. They are still responsible for about three-quarters of all new manufacturing investment and employment growth. But industry from the south and abroad is flowing in at an increasing rate. There are now over sixty companies of North American origin in Scotland, employing some 50,000 people directly and about as many again indirectly. From England have come over two hundred companies and from the Continent more than twenty.

6. Examples of the expansion of different kinds of company will show how favourable conditions are to growth.

First, one of the smaller American engineering companies – Aircraft Marine Products, at Port Glasgow, making a light product; connectors for printed circuits and a range of 60 types of terminal. The company started seven years ago with twelve people in 6,000 square feet of actory space, and used ten tons of special metals in its first year. Now the factory has 270 people in 80,000 square feet, and uses 450 tons of metal. It has one of the most efficient high-speed press shops in the country, and makes almost all its own press tools – many of its skilled toolmakers were only four years ago working in heavy engineering and shipbuilding companies.

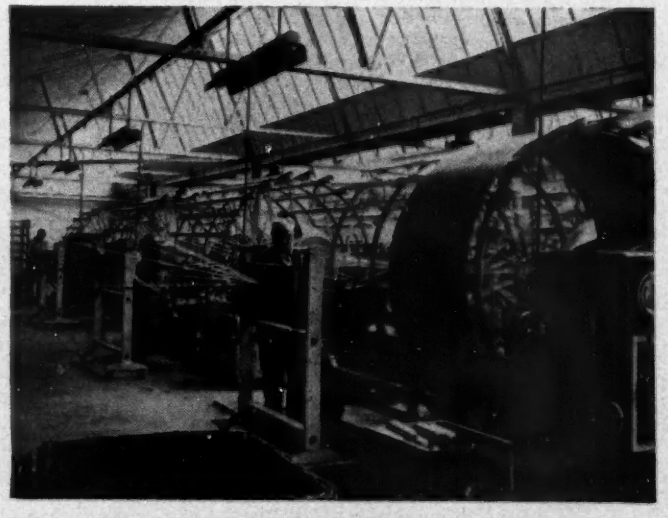
Second, the largest of the many electronic and instrument companies now working in Scotland: Ferranti Ltd., of Edinburgh. Shortly after the war Ferranti in Scotland employed 400 people making a single type of product, designed elsewhere. Now, Ferranti have 5,200 people in factories and laboratories on a number of sites in Edinburgh, Dalkeith and Dundee. They make a wide range of complex defence equipment, components, and commercial products such as electronic machine tool controls – the first factory in the world devoted wholly to work on machine tool control systems was recently opened at Dalkeith, employing 540 people. Ferranti have found Scotland an ideal place in which to build up not only a precision manufacturing unit, but also a team of research and development engineers who can hold their own with any comparable group in the world.

Third, an example from a different field: British Hydrocarbon Chemicals Ltd. at Grangemouth. This plant, which started operations in 1950, is now one of the foremost producers of petrochemicals in Europe. Production is running at over 400,000 tons a year. Recently new methanol, ethylene dichloride and butadiene plants have been added. British Hydrocarbon Chemicals also supplies other companies setting up beside it – for example, Marbon Chemicals, who will make a plastic material, cycolac, and the International Synthetic Rubber Company.

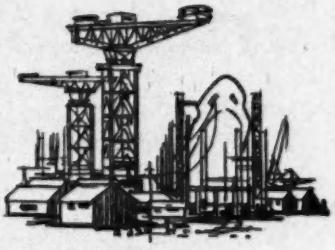
7. Finally, it is costs that count. A group of representatives of 35 of

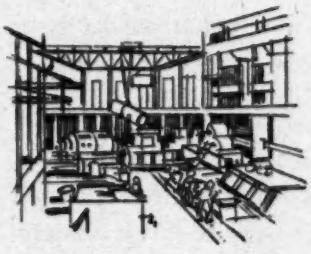
(Continued on page 61)

Hawick's Up-to-date Tweed Mill



Warping mill stage at Wilson & Glenny's tweed mill at Hawick, which is claimed to be one of Europe's most up-to-date mills.





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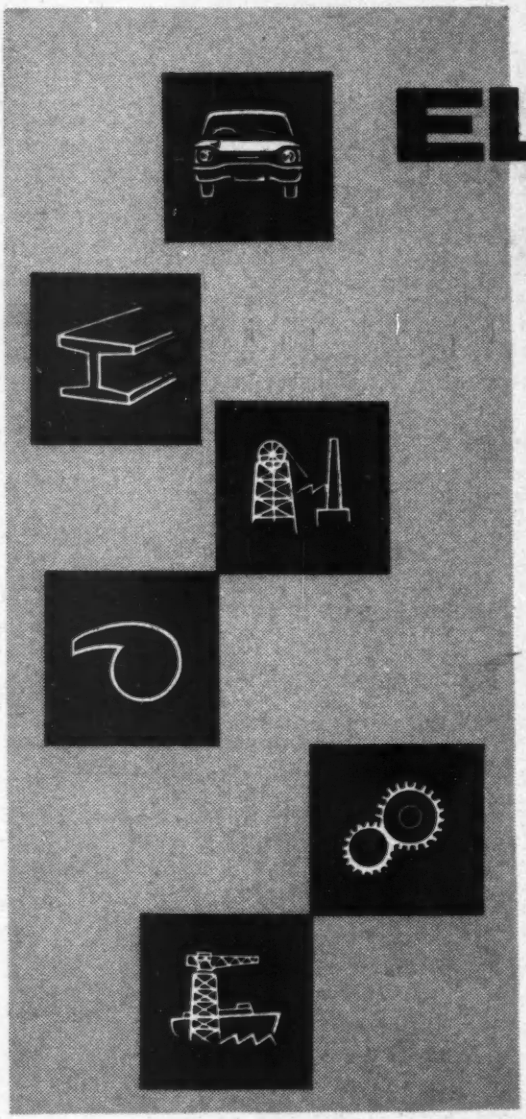
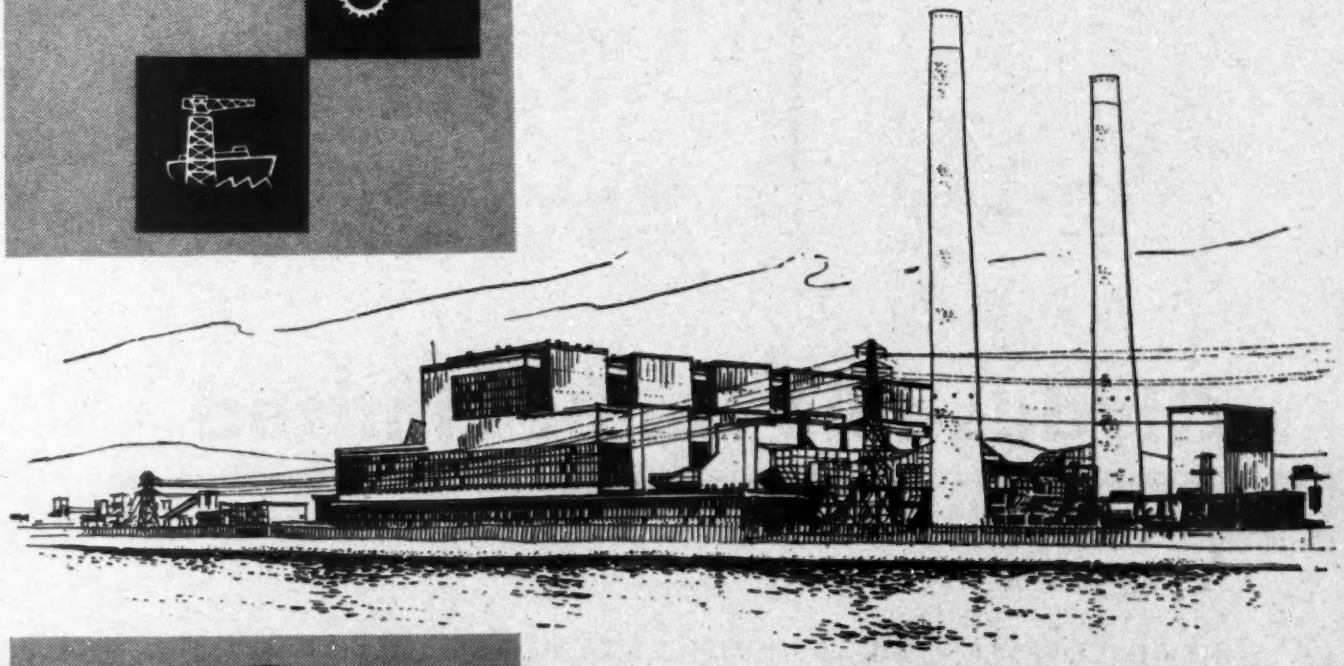


ELECTRICITY serves Industry

More and more Scottish industrialists are turning to electricity as a means of speeding up production and cutting costs. Economies are especially marked wherever electricity is used 'Off-Peak'.

In the last few years it has been found possible to adapt many processes to operate on the low off-peak rates, ranging from stress relieving and metal melting to space heating.

Firms seeking to increase efficiency and improve output are cordially invited to consult the Board's Industrial Advisory Service on any electrical matter.



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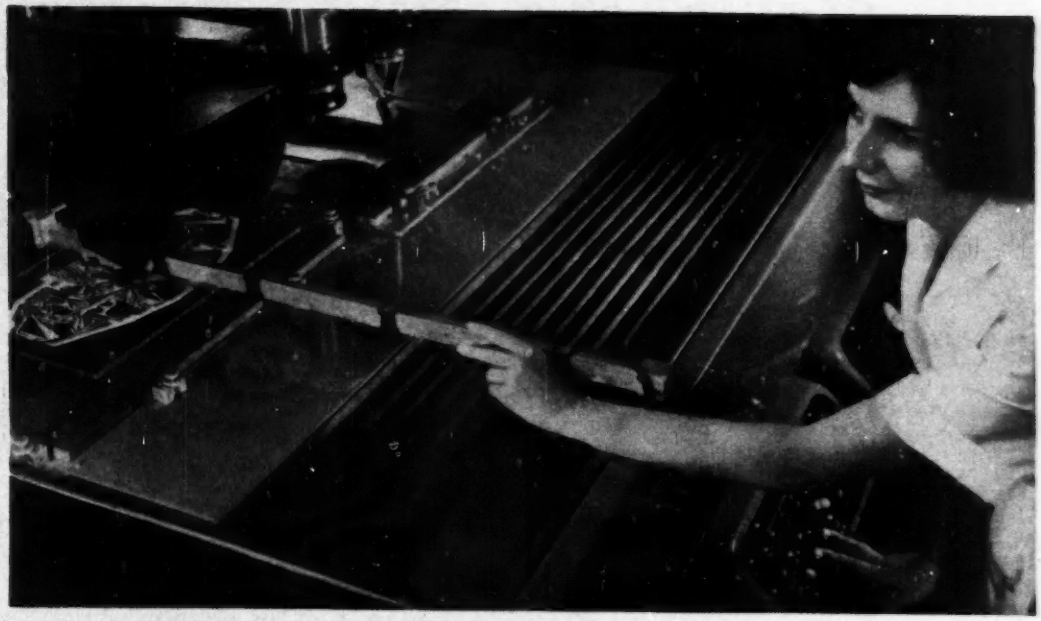
Turn of the Tide in Scotland (*Continued*)

Industry at Dalkeith



A printed circuit drill at Ferranti Ltd's Dalkeith factory.

the North American companies in Scotland recently met to compare notes. They were agreed that their Scottish locations were as efficient as any their companies possessed. A number of their companies also had plants on the Continent of Europe; they quoted the unit costs of production in Scotland as being lower than Continental costs by amounts ranging from 6 per cent to 21 per cent.

The New Forces at Work

The accelerating pace of industrial expansion in Scotland is, of course, due to a combination of favourable circumstances. Some of these have existed for many years. The effects of others are only now beginning to be felt. Since these new influences may be less familiar to manufacturers in the South and Midlands, and since they will be of increasing importance in future, I shall set them out first.

1. The rate of change of designs and of markets is in many industries greater now than ever before. This makes ease of personal communication more important than ever. Managers, salesmen, engineers must be able to visit Government Departments and commercial buyers in London, on the Continent and in America freely and quickly.

In the past, distance has for this reason been an obstacle to the operations of some kinds of industry in Scotland. The picture is changing fast. BEA operates 15 daily flights in each direction between London and Scotland – about 1,700 seats each way each day – on a flying time of just over an hour, as well as a number of flights between the Midlands and Scotland. Within a year or two air travel to and from Scotland will require no more thought than a bus journey. Direct flights serve America from Prestwick, and will increase in number to the Continent. Indeed the growth of air travel means that the past disadvantage of Scotland may well shortly be transformed into an advantage over parts of England.

2. A huge programme of public works and services, designed to induce and support industrial growth, is gathering momentum. Within Scotland some £30m. is being spent annually on road works. The Forth Road Bridge, to be opened next year at a cost of £17m., will open up an entire new stretch of Scotland for easy industrial development, and the Tay Road Bridge will follow on. The steadily improving roads to the Midlands of England are making freight carriage easier. The accelerated passenger and freight rail services will also be important.

A fourth New Town will shortly take shape right in the heart of Scotland, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Glasgow Overspill plan, to decant 200,000 people into other Scottish towns, is under way, accompanied by plans for the redevelopment of Glasgow itself. This operation will involve investment running into several hundred million pounds. Many other cities, counties and towns are spending large sums on new development schemes.

Power has never been short in Scotland, and the recent announcement of a new station with a capacity of 2,500 MW. and costing £100m., will safeguard the position in the years ahead by doubling the present total installed generating capacity of Scotland.

All these great projects both create a climate favourable to industrial enterprise, and provide the support which it requires.

3. A third new factor in the situation is the availability of new industrial materials, together with the needs of recently established industries for supplies. Success begets success. The steel strip mill recently completed by Colvilles Ltd. at a cost of £70m. makes available a local supply of steel sheet. The range of chemical intermediates produced at Grangemouth grows steadily. The output of a plant which already produces a quarter of all British aluminium sheet is about to be trebled. The new vehicle plants of the British Motor Corporation and Rootes require components in quantity which have not been made in Scotland in the past. A leap-frog process of action and reaction is now in train.

4. A very important new element in the situation, the effects of which are beginning to be seen, is the improvement announced in the Budget in the benefits offered by Government in the Development Districts, and the more precise definition of these benefits. With the new grants of 10 per cent for plant and 25 per cent for factories, and the new provision of accelerated depreciation allowances, a manufacturer can estimate much more clearly than before where he will stand financially if he expands or sets up a new factory in one of the Development Districts – of which there are many in Scotland. It is the view of the Scottish Council that the new Government provisions cover any additional costs to a manufacturer of starting and successfully establishing a profitable operation in a new area – including the costs which are so difficult to foresee or estimate in advance. We believe that when the real significance of the new grants and fiscal provisions – added to the facilities for rented factories and BOTAC loans which were already available – is grasped by industry in the South and Midlands, then the movement of industry into Scotland will speed up further.

Resources and Amenities

These are among the reasons why the tide is turning in our favour. But even before these new forces began to act, there were a number of powerful influences supporting the upsurge of industrial growth. They enabled us to hold the position in the post-war years; to establish an entirely new range of mass-production engineering industries and of science-based manufactures; to keep unemployment on pre-war

(*Continued on next page*)

Turn of the Tide in Scotland (*Continued*)

levels at bay while the work of industrial diversification went forward, and thus to create the conditions for more rapid expansion which now exist. These longer-term influences retain their force, and it is therefore worth setting them out – even if some are familiar.

1. An adequate supply of good labour is available, and will continue to be available for years ahead as the contraction of some older industries proceeds. The expansion of the Ministry of Labour's re-training schemes will make this supply more quickly available to incoming manufacturers. There is also a large number of younger people looking for industrial work – in areas where decline of the traditional industries prevents them from following in their fathers' footsteps; and because the population is growing; and because an ever-increasing number of Scots want to work at home instead of emigrating. In short, there is in many areas of Scotland a large number of men and women, old and young, with a strong industrial background, anxious to find opportunities for employment.

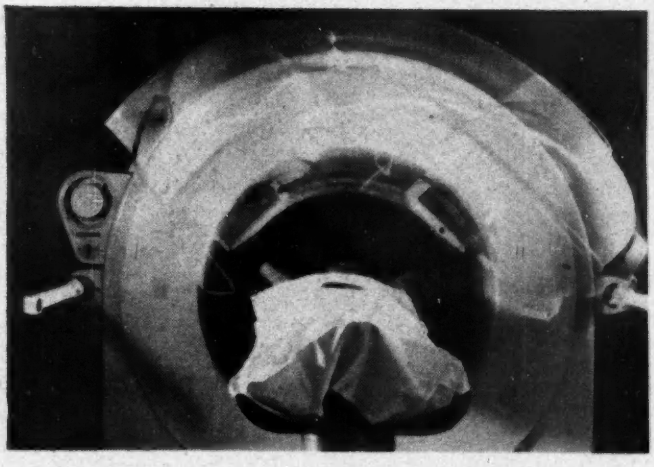
2. There is also an excellent supply of engineers and scientists from the Universities and Technical Colleges. Graduates are still being trained in larger numbers, relative to population, than in the south. Degree-granting powers are to be conferred on the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow. Near Glasgow, at East Kilbride, is the National Engineering Laboratory of the DSIR, where a nuclear reactor is now being installed for work on a programme in which the Universities and the College will collaborate. The combination of the NEL, the College, and Glasgow University will constitute one of the principal engineering teaching and research centres of Europe.

3. Living amenities of all kinds rate higher now in the priorities of managers, executives and workers than used to be the case. Scotland, with countryside and sport within easy reach of all of the industrial centres, has some fundamental advantages here. This makes it easier for companies to recruit and to keep staff. A young executive in central Scotland who recently declined a London appointment offering a 50 per cent salary increase wrote this:

'Here I have a new, well-built home overlooking the city where I

(*Continued on page 65*)

Cobalt Therapy Equipment



Orbitron cobalt therapy equipment made by AEI Ltd., at their Motherwell works. This illustration shows a succession of exposures with the protective container moved a few degrees each time showing ample space for positioning the patient for arc or full rotational therapy.

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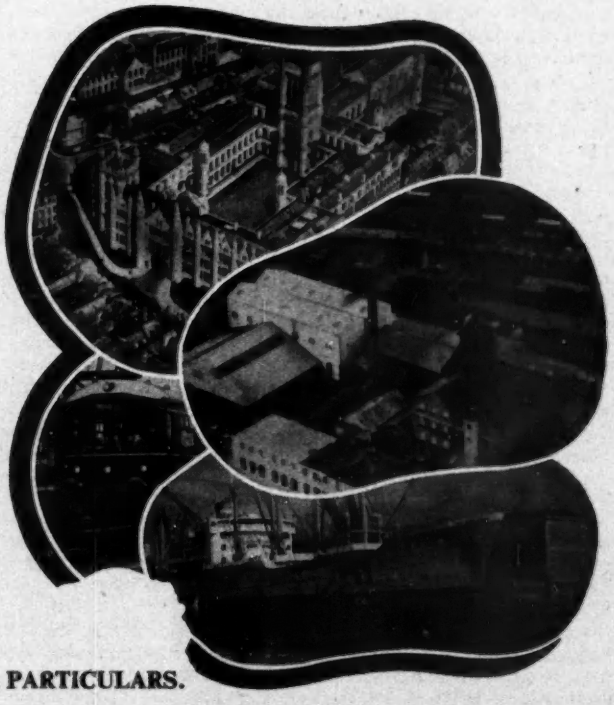

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Expanding Scotland's Industry

D-186

Turn of the Tide in Scotland (*Continued*)

live; I can reach the office in ten minutes by car or twenty minutes by bus. I can send my children to a good school. The golf course is five minutes away; a seaside resort (with an electrically-heated swimming pool for the colder days) half an hour by car; the countryside ten minutes. For entertainment, I have first-class straight theatre in Edinburgh and the best variety outside the London Palladium at Glasgow – and the Edinburgh Festival. And even the gastronomic guides are beginning to recognize that some of the best restaurants in Britain can be found in the Scottish cities. So why should I drop my living standards by moving south?'

Many Scottish cities, towns and New Towns offer excellent living conditions. No less important is the attitude of the Corporations, County Councils and Town Councils who manage their affairs. They welcome industry and provide help and services to any interested manufacturer. They make available houses for key workers and sites for factories. This combination of local attitudes with local amenities has been responsible for the start of many successful enterprises.

4. The compact nature of the main industrial belt of Scotland means that the incoming manufacturer can find many locations within easy reach of ports with regular sailings to all the trading countries of the world; the largest ports are those of Glasgow in the west, and Grangemouth and Leith in the east. For the same reason, and because of the varied industrial pattern of Scotland, manufacturers can find a wide range of sub-contract and machining facilities more or less on their doorsteps.

The Prospect

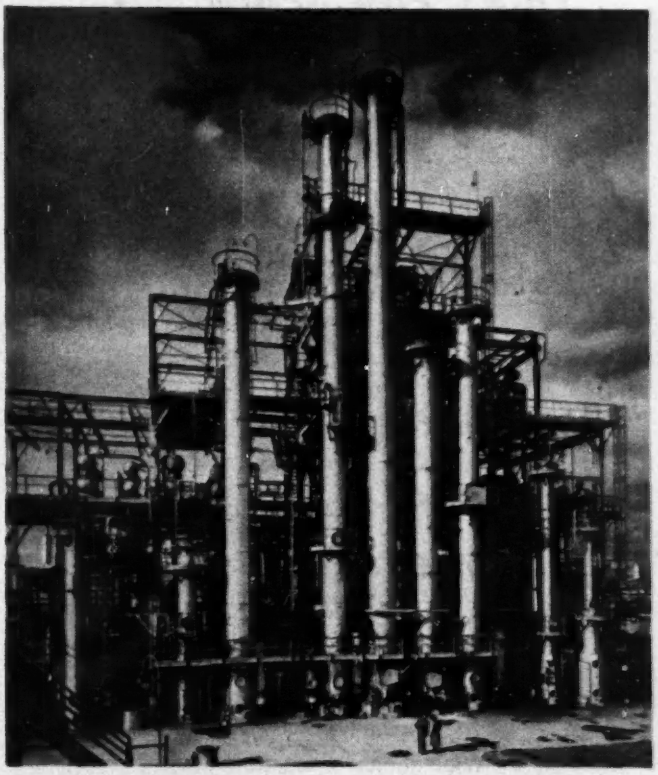
For the economic future of Scotland – given a good international trading climate – we have no fears. The growth of new industry which has already taken place, the pace of advance relative to that in the rest of Britain, the soundness of the economic structure, and the new and favourable forces at work – all these point to a prosperous future. Our concern is with the present.

The conditions favourable to new growth having been in such large measure created, our task is to make them known – to bring home to manufacturers who are considering expansion the reality of the advantages which now exist in Scotland, and the scale on which new facilities are being created. We have a far better deal to offer manufacturers than ever before. We are not seeking favours in approaching companies in the south: we are seeking to bring about arrangements which will be of quite as much benefit to them, as producers, as to us in our programme of economic development.

Government Departments – including particularly the various offices of the Board of Trade and the Scottish Development Department in St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh – are always ready to give help and information to manufacturers seeking new locations. The Scottish Council, a voluntary organization representative of the principal bodies in Scotland concerned with economic growth and the provision of employment, collaborates with Departments in this work. We look for opportunities of putting our experience and the resources of our professional staff at the disposal of companies considering expansion, and I should be glad to hear from interested manufacturers at the Council's office, 1 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

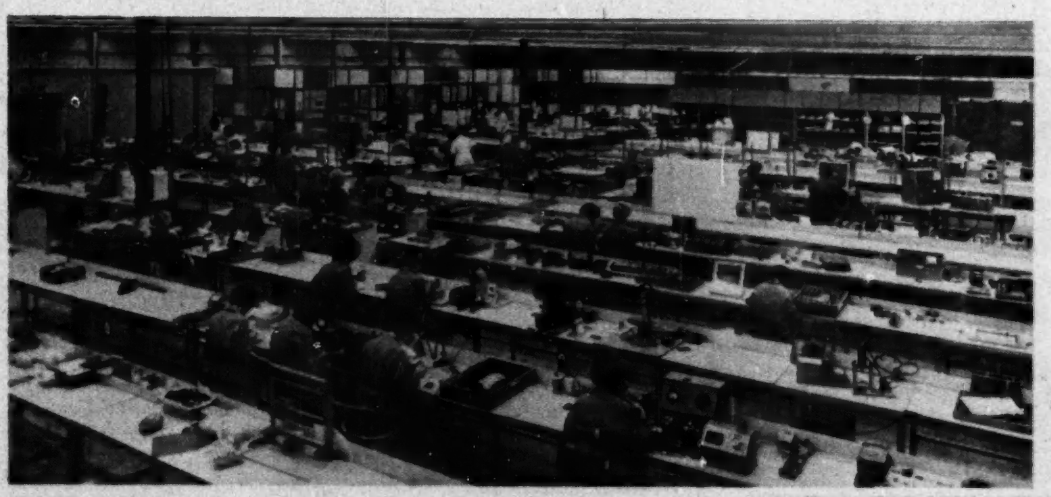
The next article in this series by George R. Chetwynd, Director of the North East Development Council, will appear on July 26.

Chemical Plant at Grangemouth



The Gas Fractionation System, No. 1 Ethylene Plant at the British Hydrocarbon Chemicals Ltd's. Grangemouth plant.

Precision Instrumentation Plant



General view of the working conditions of the Glenrothes factory of Beckman Instruments Ltd., for the production of precision instrumentation.

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Estate		Area (sq. ft.)	Height to Truss	Distance from Glasgow (miles)
Blantyre		5,050	12′ 0″	10 North light roof
Carfin		26,500	13′ 0″	12
Donibristle	(1)	26,865	12′ 0″ and 18′ 0″	43 Flat roof
	(2)	9,412	18′ 0″	43 Flat roof plating shop
	(3)	3,420	9′ 6″	43
	(4)	11,518	—	43 Two-storeyed office block
Dundee	*(1)	129,651	12′ 0″	83
	(2)	31,530	14′ 0″	83 North light roof
Hillington	*(1)	11,314	12′ 0″ and 16′ 0″	4
	(2)	25,508	12′ 0″	4
	*(3)	34,492	12′ 0″	4
	(4)	21,280	12′ 0″ and 18′ 0″	4
	(5)	131,855	22′ 0″	4 North light roof 3 Cranes, rail served
Newhouse		35,315	12′ 0″ to 17′ 9″	14 Crane rails
Queenslie	(1)	5,202	12′ 0″	4 North light roof
	(2)	5,735	12′ 0″	4 North light roof
Thornliebank		5,275	12′ 0″	5
Advance Factories to be built:				
(a) on Industrial Estates:				
Kilwinning		15,000	12′ 0″	25
Newhouse		50,000	14′ 0″	14
Port Glasgow		10,000	12′ 0″	17
Queenslie		50,280	14′ 0″	4
Vale of Leven		48,268	14′ 0″	16
(b) on individual sites:				
Blackwood		21,013	14′ 0″	23
The Calders		10,000	12′ 0″	25
Cowdenbeath		21,140	12′ 0″	45
Cumnock		15,515	12′ 0″	36
Fraserburgh		7,500	12′ 0″	185
Peterhead		7,500	12′ 0″	174
Sanquhar		15,500	12′ 0″	48
Shotts	(1)	28,340	14′ 0″	26
	(2)	23,140	12′ 0″	26
Stranraer		10,000	12′ 0″	84
Whitburn		50,000	14′ 0″	22

* Available now.

Rents of the above factories are assessed by the District Valuer at current market value and range from 2s. 0d. to 3s. 9d. per square foot. Inquiries should be addressed to The General Manager, Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland, 3 Woodside Place, Glasgow, C.3 (Douglas 6651).

(*Continued on page 69*)

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the Board of Trade Journal, **which should be ordered within one week of publication,** *cost* £3 0*s.* 0*d. per page* (*or part*) *for* 250 *copies.* (*Larger quantities will be supplied at a charge of* 5*s.* 0*d. per page for each additional* 125 *copies*). *Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications* (*P.2*), *H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1. *Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General. Information regarding Subscriptions, Editorial Communications and Advertising in the* Board of Trade Journal *will usually be found on the first page.*

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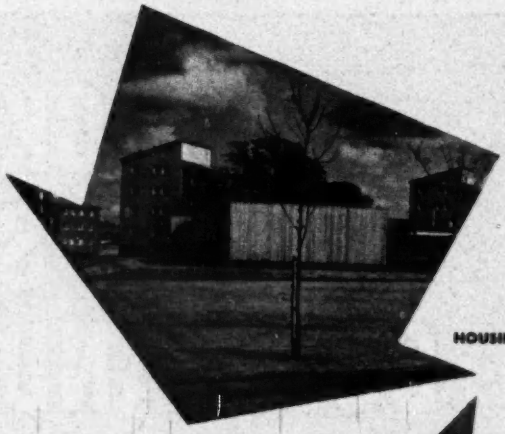

HOUSING

EVERYTHING POINTS TO CUMBERNAULD NEW TOWN

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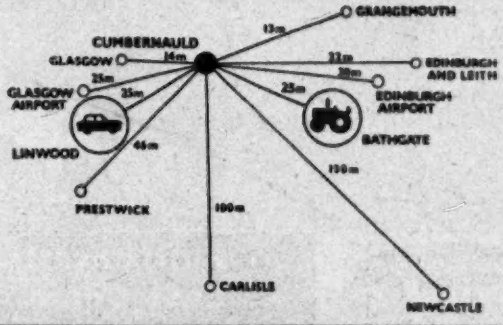
FACTORIES

if planning for a new industry or a fresh location

Cumbernauld New Town is at the centre of the vast reservoir of raw material supplies, service industries and labour to be found in the Clyde/Forth area—at the very heart of industrial Scotland. It is on a main railway line and stands where the trunk road from Carlisle and the South merges with the trunk road from Glasgow to the North. Within half-an-hour a heavy lorry can reach Glasgow or Grangemouth Docks. A growing community coupled with overspill arrangements with Glasgow (the centre of which is only 15 miles distant) ensures an adequate supply of skilled and unskilled labour. Houses can be provided for executives and key workers from any source and labour of all classes engaged through overspill machinery. Cumbernauld New Town offers industrialists modern buildings, expansion facilities, ample labour together with an opportunity to participate in the development of a new community within the New Town. Attractive financial inducements under the Local Employment Act, 1960, are available.



Full details may be obtained from the General Manager of the Corporation.

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Turn of the Tide in Scotland (*Continued*)

Scotland offers many Advantages to Manufacturers

Some comments of manufacturers who have had experience of operating conditions in Scotland are appended:

Mr. R. W. Pringle, managing director, Nuclear Enterprises (G.B.) Ltd. – 'We have been here on our present site at Sighthill Industrial Estate, Edinburgh for exactly seven years, and during that period our labour force has been built up from virtually zero to the present 200.

'We have not found it difficult to get the scientific workers we need – indeed several of our staff have been so keen to work in Edinburgh that they came from jobs in England. Getting labour at a lower level, however – such as the right sort of girl for our assembly line – has been a little more difficult.

'But we have not had much difficulty in training our staff and we allow some to attend classes at the Heriot-Watt (Edinburgh's technical college). As far as housing is concerned I would not say that we have had any really general difficulty. Edinburgh in general is an attractive industrial location for the professional man, especially if he has a family. The links with the university and the libraries are very good for science based industries like ourselves.

'Sighthill is one of the few sites open for development in the area but we are very satisfied here – our business is thriving.'

Mr. A. M. Mearns, personnel manager, Burroughs Machines Ltd., Cumbernauld – 'This company has been in Scotland since 1949 but the plant at Cumbernauld new town was established in 1958.

'Before we came, Cumbernauld had no light engineering industry but we have found the labour to be of pretty good quality and fairly easy to train. The recruitment of semi-skilled workers has not presented any difficulty, although technical labour has been a little difficult to get – but this is a national problem and is not peculiar to Scotland.

'We employ about 1,700 at the moment and since coming here in 1958 we have met all of the programmes which were originally planned in 1957 for the plant.

'The type of housing we have here is different from that south of the border and being a new town it varies quite a bit, but in general people like the type of house found in the new town. We also have been able to meet the needs of those of our executives who have desired accommodation. There is no lack of facilities for housing staff of all kinds.

'I think that Cumbernauld is a good location in terms of manpower, distribution and the new town as a whole has a tremendous future. This, however, depends on industry giving support.'

Mr. A. I. Helm, works manager, Skefko Ball Bearing Co. Ltd., Shewalton, near Irvine – 'We laid the foundation stone of our plant here in July, 1961 and were in part production by the end of the year. Since then it has been a matter of gradually building up. Now out total employees number 500.

Minister's Export Tour

Mr. Alan Green (right), Minister of State, Board of Trade, seen with Mr. A. Stewart, director, watching the paper rolling of one of the machines at the Donside Paper Co. Ltd's. works at Aberdeen during his recent export promotion tour of Scottish industry.

'I see no reason why our Scottish labour force could not be as good as any in the world. It will take some time to get the workers up to the standard we require. But this is only natural and so far they have been quite adaptable.

'We have been building up our output steadily. Here we make all kinds of components for bearings and we are gradually expanding that. Output is satisfactory – we always hope for more but taking all in all things have worked out satisfactorily.

'As for our location I think we have a good spot. Admittedly it is out of the way of most other firms but it is quite near Irvine and the surrounding villages. The plant itself is in a nice setting without being a blot on the landscape.

'We have found no difficulty whatsoever as far as housing is concerned. In this we had to satisfy both the Royal Burgh of Irvine and Ayr County Council and we have had the utmost help from both.

'Scotland itself I think has got a great potential for industrial development. They say that Scotland has a bad strike record but these are much exaggerated – it is all a matter of approach.'

(*Continued on next page*)

Standard Factories for Rental

An example of the standard factories erected by Scottish Industrial Estates Ltd. Five thousand square feet in area, they are built in terraces but can be let individually. The design is suitable for practically any type of light industry.

Turn of the Tide in Scotland (*Continued*)

A director of **W. G. Grant and Co. Ltd.,** Dundee, manufacturers of jute textiles, a long established firm in the area, has written the following: 'Dundee and the area around, known as Angus and Mearns, is perhaps better known as the home of jute, jam and journalism than for the wide variety of other industries that this district now supports. Well-known American companies have established large manufacturing units in the area and in some cases these have been more than doubled in size. This industrial expansion is not only centred around Dundee, with its Industrial Estate but it extends up the coast line to Carnoustie, with a population of 5,500 which supports two long established companies, one in textiles and the other in crane building.

'Amenities exist which are not normally described but their value is immense and immeasurable. The industrial sites in this area are all close to over 30 golf courses some of the best fishing courses in Britain, seaside resorts, and open air swimming pools. At the Technical College students are provided with training at all levels up to middle management in both technical and administrative subjects. Similarly the Commercial College provides full and part-time training for those in office work or administration.

'Scotland's East Coast is the home of many traditional industries and now the adopted home of a wider range of other forms of production. The labour and services available in this district have adapted themselves quickly and willingly to the changed circumstances, providing a loyal and efficient labour force for every firm that has been wise enough to move to Dundee and district. Today there are firms who have sites available or production space available just as there are industrial estates which have plant awaiting tenants.'

Export Achievements of Scottish Firms

The success of a number of Scottish firms in the export field is described below. These are only a few of the many firms in Scotland whose products are sold all over the world:

Tullis Russell and Company Limited, of Markinch, Fifeshire, papermakers for over 150 years, have been exporting for over 50 years to the five continents their printing papers and boards and specialized industrial papers. The range of branded qualities, Ivorex, Mellotex, Ivorindex and CBS1 sensitized security cheque paper are to be seen from Stavanger to Cape Horn and are appreciated by printers as a fine example of Scottish craftsmanship.

Recently a large order for fine twin-wire printing paper was shipped to the United States, for the production of a World Atlas. Other uses of the firm's papers and boards range from school books in Ghana to cheque books in Hong Kong, from menu cards on the *Queen Mary* to index cards in the office systems in New Zealand. Their industrial papers are used as insulation in telephone and high tension power cables, under the sea and underground.

The recent announcement that **Yarrow and Co. Ltd.,** of Scotstoun, Glasgow, had received a valuable order from the Crown Agents on behalf of East African Railways and Harbours for two large rail-wagon ferry vessels for service on Lake Victoria, brings to notice the prominent part that exports have played in the history of this Clydeside firm, now approaching its centenary. The specialist nature of the firm's activities has enabled them in the face of keen international competition, to secure orders for ships from almost every country in the world.

From *Ilala,* ordered in 1875 for service on Lake Nyasa, to RMS *Victoria,* ordered in 1957 to augument the passenger and cargo service on Lake Victoria, Yarrows have been supplying ships for export to all the great rivers and lakes, in Africa, South America and many other countries.

RMS *Victoria* 260 feet in length and displacing 1,500 tons is claimed to be the largest prefabricated vessel shipped to Africa from this country. After bolt assembly in Glasgow, she was dismantled and shipped piece-small to Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, for re-erection.

Yarrow and Co. have now started manufacture of four colour lithograph printing presses. Of these, three have already been sold for export, two to the United States and one to Portugal.

Among other projects the firm, together with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, are working on a plant for the rapid drying of fish, and at the recent World Fishing Exhibition in London, when one of these units was demonstrated, it aroused great interest, and many inquiries have been received from abroad.

W. A. Baxter and Sons Ltd., distribute their range of canned and bottled food products prepared from the natural produce of their own countryside extensively to some seventy different overseas markets, ranging from the vast North American Continent, through Europe, Africa and the Far East and Australasia to the tiny islands of the Pacific. Naturally consumer taste varies over this wide export field but there are two products which command universal acceptance – Royal Game Soup made from venison and other wild game from the Scottish Highlands laced with red wine and Vintage Marmalade which is matured for years in genuine Scotch Whisky casks.

Baxter's directors and executives travel extensively visiting agents and customers abroad and find that this is an essential way of stimulating trade and creating good business relations. In addition such visits very often produce new marketing ideas which can be applied elsewhere – even on the home trade.

(*Continued on page* 73)

Steel Rolling Mill

A six-stand, four-high finishing mill at the Ravenscraig works of Colvilles Ltd.

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Registered Office:

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Turn of Tide in Scotland (*Continued*)

Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., have always been among the leading export publishers. Almost 50 years ago, they were preparing books specially for overseas markets, and in recent years, their export sales have exceeded 50 per cent of total turnover. This has been achieved by tireless visiting on the part of members of the staff of the overseas department to countries abroad, chiefly those of Africa, where the development of education is moving with great strides.

Undoubtedly, one of the reasons for Nelson's success has been the co-operation between the publishing and printing sides of the industry. Until this year, Thomas Nelson were printer/publishers, with a major printing works in Edinburgh. Now the publishing and printing sides, through separate, are still within the same group.

By smooth working between these two sides, it has been possible to maintain the firm's export record, typified in the recent despatch of 60 tons of books to Ghana at very short notice. These were text books required urgently for schools, as part of a government scheme to provide free text books for all primary school children in Ghana. They were mainly arithmetics in English, but several titles were in Ghana languages and one was an English reader based on the autobiography of President Nkrumah, published by this firm in 1957. Every title had to be reprinted, and a total of 367,500 books were finally despatched within 6 weeks of receiving the orders.

Barrie Knitwear Limited was founded in 1903 under the title of Barrie and Kersel and became a private limited company on May 1, 1962. For many years Barrie knitwear has been sold in overseas markets and since the war, additional premises, new plant and machinery, has enabled the firm to continue developing its export trade, which, for the past 10 years, has averaged over 76 per cent of the total sales.

As a matter of policy, the firm has not concentrated on any one of the overseas markets and as a result is doing business in all of the 26 overseas markets where there is a resident Barrie agent.

During the year many of the firm's overseas agents and customers visit the Hawick factory but the directors of the firm make regular visits abroad to meet customers and find out at first hand the special requirements of their many markets.

The firm now employs over 300 in the manufacturing of high quality knitwear in pure cashmere, lambswool and Shetland, and have recently purchased further premises for future development.

Export achievements of the **Ferranti Scottish Group of Factories** has been significant in the past year. Evidence of this is provided in the new agreement entered into by the numerical control department with the Sheffield Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. This extends the present marketing arrangements for the firm's co-ordinate inspection machines in the United States to include the latest numerical measuring system based on the moire fringe measuring technique, which has many potential applications in the machine tool and allied industries. It is anticipated that the new agreement will double the total value of numerical control equipment being marketed in the United States to over £½m. by the end of 1963.

Another of the firm's products, the type 12,000 Pulsed microwave Data Link became operational at the Umm Shaif oilfield in the Persian Gulf where it is currently being used in conjunction with solid state digital handling equipment supplied by Serck Controls Ltd., for the remote control of off-shore oil wells. The British Petroleum Co. Ltd., has a two-thirds interest in this oilfield and the Compagnie Francais des Petroles has the remainder.

John Dalglish and Sons were established in 1872 to serve the needs of the local Scottish cotton and calico textile trade. The firm's export trade, however, did not assume an important part of its output until 1945 at which time there was a world shortage of textile equipment. From the late 40's, exports, principally to Commonwealth and South American countries formed some 50 per cent of the firm's output.

In 1956 they became associates of Proctor and Schwartz of Philadelphia, manufacturers of process drying equipment which they then added to their range. This formed an increasing boost to their turnover and again some 50 per cent of this type of equip-

(*Continued on next page*)

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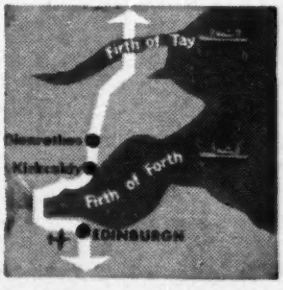

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ready for immediate use or conversion to your needs, or cleared sites in existing industrial areas.

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experienced, highly skilled labour available in quantity.

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ment has also been exported. It then became clear that very considerable export trade was being and could be done by way of package deals with Eastern Europe particularly with Russia. Availability of 'know-how' and good facilities for design and procurement enabled the company to enter this field and they obtained their first contract with Russia at the end of 1959 for the drying and packaging of synthetic rubber to the value of £500,000. This was followed in 1961 by further contracts to the value of £1½m. and this year, the best so far, additional contracts including repeat orders to the value of £4½m. again for synthetic rubber drying machinery.

At the time of writing every machine except one on the company's shop floor is for export, including equipment for Japan, Russia, India and Norway for processing such materials as textiles – synthetic and natural fabrics, titanium dioxide, rubber, coconut, vegetables and chemicals. Such exports are taking up over 80 per cent of current production.

Scotch whisky is one of Scotland's best selling products. Among the famous companies comprising the Scotch whisky industry – whose exports last year were valued at nearly £81,000,000 – **John Dewar and Sons Ltd.**, has been expanding its export trade over many years. As early as 1892 the late Lord Dewar set out to acquire new markets overseas, visiting 26 different countries and appointing a team of Agents, many of whom still represent the company.

Even before Word War I Dewars had founded branches in Australia, South Africa and India, and established a considerable trade in the United States, Latin America and the British Empire. They report: 'Today, thanks to these pioneer efforts, Dewars is a leading brand in North America and the Commonwealth

'In Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Philippines and Singapore, "White Label" Scotch Whisky has indisputably enjoyed the prime position for many years. And in the United States, where "White Label" is one of the top six brands, sales have increased by no less than 850 per cent since 1947.

'In general, Dewars world sales have in the last ten years nearly trebled. With the spectacular increase in the popularity of Scotch Whisky in Western Europe, Dewars have energetically pursued their efforts in these markets with singular success. In the last five years their trade in the chief Common Market countries has increased as follows:

France – by over 700 per cent; Germany – by nearly 300 per cent; Italy – by 200 per cent.

'Dewars progress in the export trade has been achieved by continuous market surveys combined with sales visits undertaken by directors and representatives qualified to deal with the requirements of the individual markets.'

James Templeton and Son Ltd., of Ayr, who have been worsted spinners since 1827, are at present busily engaged in developing their export markets. The firm's hand knitting wools are becoming increasingly better established in the home markets and the firm fully appreciate the possibilities for their products which exist in export markets, their being a demand for genuine Scottish spun knitting wools.

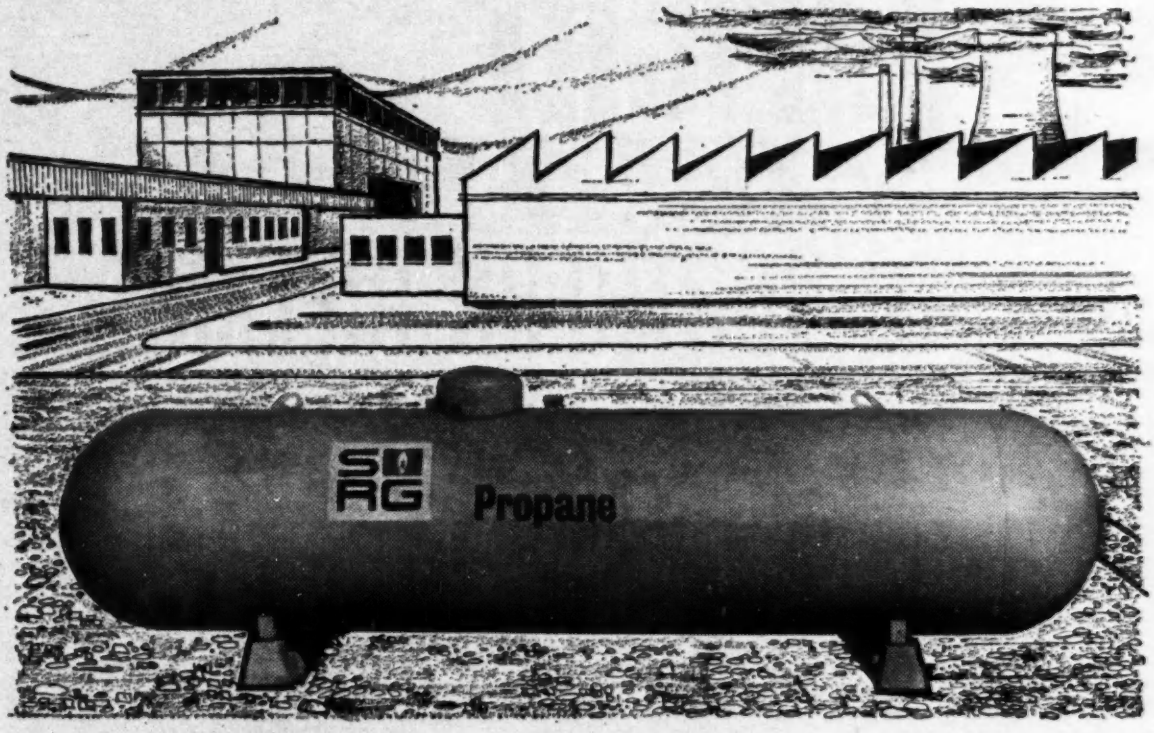
Although at present the percentage of their total turnover which is devoted to exports is comparatively small, the company are nevertheless encouraged by the results so far and, with the appointment of new agents being negotiated in a number of countries which will give them a complete worldwide representation, the prospects for the future are viewed with some confidence.

The most important markets for Templeton's Wools at present are British Guiana, Cyprus, Denmark, South Africa and Kenya. The company also operate from offices at 320 Regent Street, from where their export sales representative, Mr. M. J. Hulbert, is in close touch with the London Buying Houses.

(*Continued on page 77*)

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.



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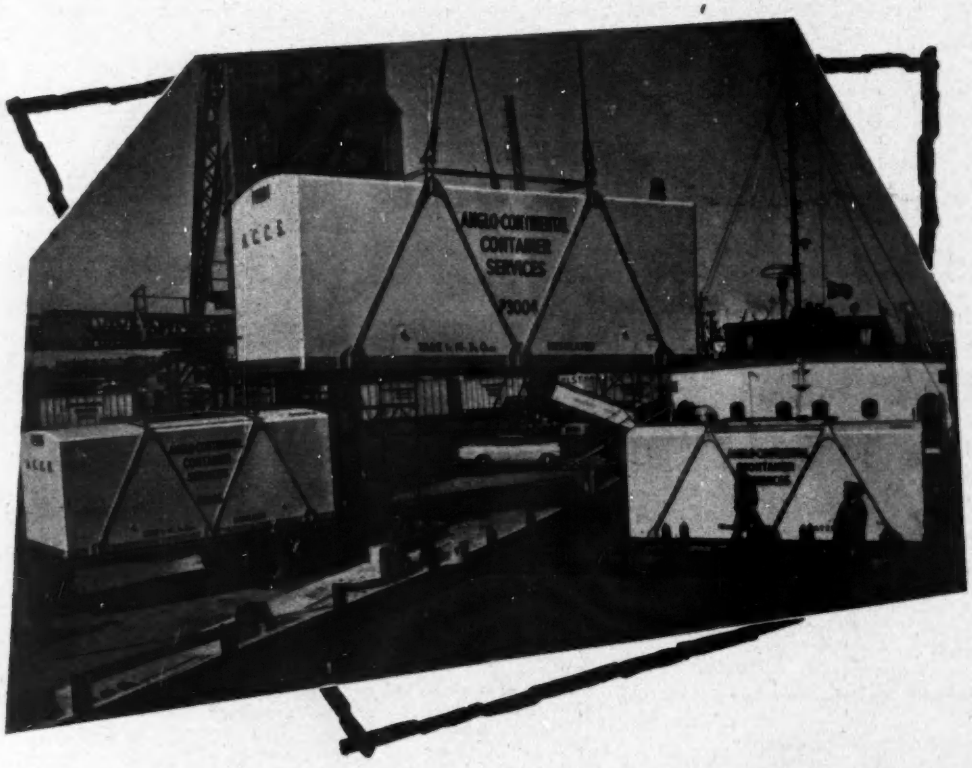

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Turn of Tide in Scotland (*Continued*)

Products of Dundee's Industry Shown in London

WOOLLENS, TARTANS and fashion garments, cosmetics, novelties, light engineering components, brand new designs in domestic articles, floor coverings and many other things, some of which were being shown in London for the first time, were features of an exhibition which was opened by the Earl of Dundee at the London showrooms of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) on July 8. The exhibition was presented by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce Export Group.

In his speech at the opening ceremony – the show closes on July 12 – the Earl of Dundee said: 'This is of course not the first exhibition of the Dundee Chamber. Indeed they are pioneers in exhibitions of this kind. It was three years ago in the summer of 1960 that the chairman of the Dundee Export Advisory Committee made a most valuable suggestion that individual city or area export groups could be formed to develop their own exports. Later that year the Dundee group was formed with a nucleus of eight companies and they set up their first exhibition in London.' Since then, said Lord Dundee, the group had staged an exhibition in Stockholm, with a group of 15 companies – that was in February 1962 – and later in the same year the exhibition was repeated in Gothenburg. As a result of these exhibitions the group split into two sections – one to tackle the European market, and the other the dollar countries.

'This year,' he added, 'the United States group which represented 35 companies' products staged a large show at the Washington State International Trade Fair in Seattle. This was a courageous venture because Dundee was competing with national pavilions such as those of Japan, West Germany, Finland, Italy, and many others. At this exhibition the Dundee exhibitors won five design awards for their products, and were considered generally to have produced the most successful and attractive show in the Fair'. The European group were now planning an exhibition in Oslo, while the United States group intended to repeat their Seattle success in Chicago and Vancouver.

The purpose of the exhibition, said Lord Dundee, was to show Britain what had so far been achieved abroad. The Dundee groups had now become so flexible that they were able to put on shows of all sizes, and although only five companies were represented in this programme, they covered a wide range of products from at least thirteen factories. He paid tribute to the work of the Scottish Council in the field of export promotion, for not only did they provide exhibition facilities such as were featured, but they also acted as a nerve centre for Scottish exports in London, where naturally the groups' concentration of export buyers in Britain gathered. They were in touch with buyers representing every market in the world, and over the years had introduced to these markets the widest possible range of Scottish merchandise. It was worth mentioning that the Dundee group were the first of the Scottish city groups to make use of their public exhibition facilities. It was from London that they launched their international successes, and it was here that they returned to show what they had achieved.

Eight Expansion Projects announced in N. Ireland

EIGHT MANUFACTURING companies in Northern Ireland – three in engineering, four in textiles and one in food processing – have announced expansion projects in the past few days. The Ministry of Commerce states that it will build extensions to the factories of Everton Engineering Ltd., Newtownabbey, near Belfast; Camco Ltd., a United States oil well equipment firm, also of Newtownabbey; and Northern Waterproofs Ltd., of Newry, Co. Down.

These followed earlier announcements by Behr-Manning Ltd., a United States firm making industrial abrasives at Castlereagh, Belfast; K. G. Corfield Ltd., precision engineers now adding motor vehicle equipment, at Barrymoney, Co. Antrim; Welrex Ltd., nylon stocking manufacturers, who already have a factory at Bangor, Co. Down, and are about to start production in a new factory at Newry; Belfast Silk and Rayon Ltd., Belfast, and Seaborn (Northern Ireland) Ltd., Ardglass, Co. Down.

Mr. Alan Green to Visit Luton and District

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, was due to visit Luton and district on July 11, in continuation of his series of export visits to firms in various areas, to tour the crane-making factory of K. and L. Steelfounders and Engineers Ltd., at Letchworth, and to visit George Kent Ltd., makers of water meters and instrumentation systems, at Luton in the afternoon.

Before leaving the district the Minister was expected to meet other local manufacturers at an informal reception at Dunstable, when they would have had an opportunity to discuss with him their export successes, problems, or difficulties.

National Economic Development Council

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL met in London on July 3 under the chairmanship of Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Council continued its discussion of prices and incomes and asked the Office to prepare a report on particular issues involved and the actual development of prices and incomes in relation to the growth programme.

The Council also discussed the contribution of NEDC in the field of science and technology, recognising that new scientific developments and the more rapid application of new technologies were of major importance for growth. Reports were made on various matters relating to manpower, including the collection of information about skilled manpower and factors affecting mobility.

The future programme of work of the Council and of the Office was considered. Among the matters to be discussed later in the year are energy policy, developments in the construction industries and investment stabilization policies. The Office will also be reviewing the development of the growth programme and will be widening the basis of its industrial discussions. The Council will meet again on October 16.

Deputation from Durham Rural District Council

A DEPUTATION from the Durham Rural District Council, led by the Chairman, Councillor A. Forster, and accompanied by Mr. Charles Grey, MP, called on Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, on June 3.

The deputation expressed concern about the employment situation in the Durham rural area, caused mainy by the rundown in employment on the Durham coalfield. The Rural District was included with Durham City in the Durham Employment Exchange Area; the deputation felt that the seriousness of the position in the Rural District was masked by the comparative prosperity in Durham City. The deputation stressed that the whole of the Durham Rural District area should be listed as a Development District to enable industrialists to obtain full financial assistance from the Board of Trade. The district has many advantages from the point of view of the industrialist, including available sites, good transport facilities (with access to the new motorway) and adequate housing.

In reply the Parliamentary Secretary explained that the Government's aim was to concentrate assistance on localities where the need is greatest. Development districts are defined in terms of the Ministry of Labour employment exchange areas, which take account of established patterns of travel-to-work and provide an objective formula which can be uniformly applied throughout the whole country. Although unemployment in the Durham Employment Exchange Area was not so serious as to justify the Board of Trade listing it as a development district, he pointed out that projects in the area were able to obtain assistance under the Local Employment Act insofar as they provide employment for workers travelling from the surrounding development districts.

The Parliamentary Secretary agreed to give full consideration to the points to him by the deputation and to write in due course to the Rural District Council, who extended a cordial invitation to him to visit the area.

New Zealand Industrial Development

A pamphlet on the criteria for industrial development, entitled *Towards Economic Maturity* has been published. Copies: New Zealand High Commissioner's Office, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

LOOKING AHEAD

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY EXPLAINED IN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

BROADSHEETS: GROUP I – TRADE EXPANSION

1. *Why?* (why must we expand exports?)
2. *How?* (how are we going to do it?)
3. *Where?* (where are our potential markets?)

GROUP II — ECONOMIC GROWTH

4. *Economic Growth* (why we need to 'grow' faster)
5. *Target for Growth* (what it means: Neddy's role)
6. *Action for Growth* (how to reach our growth rate)

POSTER:

1. 'What we sell abroad' (out now)

Further broadsheets and posters are planned. Broadsheets 1 to 5 and Poster 1 are available now (free) from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, S.E.1.

Imports of Cigars from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1042 dated July 9, 1963, state that the quota arrangements for imports of cigars from dollar sources other than Cuba during 1963 were announced in Notice to Importers No. 1022 dated December 13, 1962. On May 28 licence-holders were informed by letter that a small outstanding balance of that quota was available for distribution, and were invited to submit applications for further licences. These applications are now receiving consideration.

In the meantime it has been decided that the quota for the year should be increased by £10,000 to £40,000, but that the addition should be available only for machine-made cigars.

Applications for licences under this addition to the quota will be considered only from importers who have already been granted licences under the original 1963 arrangements and should be accompanied by an Undertaking in the following form on the applicant's headed notepaper:

> 'In the event of an Import Licence being granted in respect of the attached application I/we undertake that the cigars to be imported thereunder will be only machine-made cigars.
>
> Signed .....
>
> Status .....
>
> (Proprietor, partner, company director or company secretary.)

Date.....

All applications, on form TIRA, should reach the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, not later than July 31, 1963. Applicants who wish to safeguard themselves against risk of loss of their applications in transmission should send them by Registered Post or by Recorded Delivery Service. Page 1 of the application should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, only the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (cigars) should be

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Waste Paper Council Report

The Annual Report for 1962 of the British Waste Paper Utilization Council is available from the Council's offices at 80 Charlotte Street, London, W.1.

Suspension of Duty on Butter

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (General) (No. 6) Order, 1963, which implements part of the recent Protocol to the Anglo-Danish Agreement on agriculture by removing the EFTA rate (and, by virtue of the United Kingdom's obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the full rate) of import duty on butter.

The agreement in the Protocol relates to a suspension of the butter duty; the Protocol states that the suspension of duty shall continue in force so long as quantitative import restrictions are applied in the United Kingdom to imports of butter from Denmark and other major suppliers, and provides also that the suspension would cease to have effect if the United Kingdom becomes a party to an international commodity agreement for regulating trade in butter. In either of these two eventualities, steps to re-impose the duty could be taken.

The Order came into operation on July 10, 1963, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1963, No. 1170.

Copies are obtainable direct from H.M. Stationery Office.

Butter Imports from Australia

THE BOARD OF TRADE are authorising the import of an extra 10,000 tons of butter from Australia during the remainder of the quota year. This quota like the import of 5,000 tons from the Irish Republic which was announced on June 14, will be additional to the amount permitted to be imported under the quota arrangements.

Note—The total of import quotas for the year April 1963 to March 1964 was 410,000 tons, five per cent higher than the previous year. The Australian quota is 65,100 tons. Largely owing to the weather imports and home production have fallen short of expectations. As a result, stocks have fallen and prices have risen.

ATA Carnets for the Temporary Admission of Goods

H.M. CUSTOMS and Excise announce that an international convention entitled 'Customs Convention on the "ATA Carnet" for the Temporary Admission of Goods' (Cmd. 1852) was drawn up at Brussels by the Customs Co-operation Council in December 1961 and has been signed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. Under this convention the United Kingdom and other participating countries agree to allow certain goods to be temporarily imported and re-exported on production of an international customs clearance document known as the 'ATA Carnet'. (The initials stand for the words 'admission temporaire – temporary admission'.)

Production of the ATA carnet enables normal customs documentation and security for duty to be dispensed with but does not of itself permit duty-free importation not already allowable under existing provisions. For importations into the United Kingdom its use is at present limited to importations *otherwise than by post* of professional effects and of exhibition goods.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise have approved the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4, as an issuing and guaranteeing association for this scheme in the United Kingdom. Inquiries about the issue of ATA carnets for United Kingdom goods temporarily exported to other countries should be addressed to the London Chamber of Commerce.

Inquiries about the issue of ATA carnets for the temporary importation of goods into the United Kingdom should be addressed to the appropriate issuing association abroad.

General information about the procedure for using ATA carnets in the United Kingdom may also be obtained from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production..

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by July 26, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.10	1 : 1 : 3 : 3 - Tetramethoxy - propane.	1 : 1 - 3 : 3 - Tetramethoxy - propane.	December 31, 1963	6220
29.14	*n*-Butyl methacrylate .	Butyl methacrylate . .	December 31, 1963	6216
29.25	5 - Allyl - 5 - *iso*butylbarbituric acid.	Allylisobutylbarbituric acid (Sandoptal).	December 31, 1963	6202
29.31	*S*-Ethyl di-*n*-propylthiocarbamate.	Eptam Ethyl di-n-propyl thiocarbamate.	December 31, 1963	6091
29.31	*S*-*n*-Propyl *n*-butylethylthiocarbamate.	Tillam n-propyl ethyl-n-butyl-thiolcarbamate.	December 31, 1963	6090
29.32	*p*-Arsanilic acid . .	*d*-Arsanilic acid .. .	December 31, 1963	6218
29.35	6-Chloropurine . .	6-Chloro Purine . .	December 31, 1963	T/2677/G
29.35	6-Methylaminopurine .	6-Methyl amino purine .	December 31, 1963	T/2682/G
29.35	Thioguanine . . .	6-Thioguanine . .	December 31, 1963	T/2689/G
38.11	Preparations, solid, containing not less than 90 per cent by weight of sodium ethylenebisdithiocarbamate.	Dithane A-40 . .	December 31, 1963	3903
57.01	Yarn wholly of polytetrafluoroethylene. *Notes:* (1) The application advertised in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 31, 1963, under the definition '2-(4-*tert*Butyl - 2 : 6 - dimethylbenzyl) - 2 - iminazolinium chloride' has been amended in definition to 'Xylometazoline hydrochloride'. (2) The following applications, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 29, 1963, and April 12, 1963, respectively, have been withdrawn and are no longer under consideration:	Polytetrafluoroethylene yarn.	December 31, 1963	7212
29.16	Potassium sodium tartrate.	Rochelle Salt (potassium sodium tartrate).	December 31, 1963	6139
29.15	Trioctyl benzene - 1 :2 : 4 - tricarboxylate, mixed isomers.	Trioctyl trimellitate. .	December 31, 1963	6140

EFTA Bulletin for June

The creation of one comprehensive European market, which is one of EFTA's principal aims, is the theme of the editorial by Per Haekkerup in this month's *EFTA Bulletin*. Mr. Haekkerup says that recent decisions to strengthen co-operation within EFTA were also planned to help towards this end. The issue features EFTA's two standing trade committees – the Consultative Committee and the Customs Committee. Articles include the first of a new series, 'New Ways for European Business', one on Europe's wine and one on Norway's marginal industries and socio-economic problems. This issue also includes recent Formal Decisions of the EFTA and Finland-EFTA councils and tables showing the structure and development of EFTA trade from 1959 to 1962. Copies: EFTA Information Office, 32 Chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland.

Purchase Tax on Storage Water Heaters Operated by Electricity

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise, in consultation with the trade, have reviewed the liability to purchase tax of storage water heaters operated by electricity. Hitherto, only heaters up to 40 gallons capacity have been chargeable with tax.

In future, the tax charge will apply to storage water heaters operated by electricity with a hot water capacity of 50 gallons or less, and also to any of a greater capacity that may be specifically designed or held out for domestic use. The rate of tax, under Group 12(b) of the Purchase Tax Schedule, remains unchanged at 25 per cent of the wholesale value.

An amendment to the relevant note of page 38 of Notice No. 78 will be issued in due course. Press Notice No. 258, dated March 1, 1949, is superseded.

Note:

Notice No. 78 lists goods chargeable with purchase tax. The note therein and the earlier press notice, both referred to above, show the now superseded limit of the charge.

Grant Awards for Research Associations

DEVELOPMENTS among Britain's grant-aided research associations, the most comprehensive body of co-operative research in the world, were announced in the annual report of the Industrial Grants Committee, contained in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research handbook, *Research for Industry* 1962.*

In May 1962 the associations serving shipbuilding and marine engineering merged to form the British Ship RA. Government backing to the extent of 25 per cent of industrial income is being provided pending review of their research programme. The Whiting and Industrial Powders Research Council and the Chalk, Lime and Allied Industries RA will also combine. First steps have been taken towards formal amalgamation in October 1964.

Closer collaboration among the eight textile RAs is marked by the assumption of full responsibility for co-operation in research by the Standing Consultative Conference on Textile Research. An independent chairman, Mr. F. M. Stevenson, has been appointed, and each of the RAs will contribute 2 per cent of its research budget towards co-operative projects.

One newcomer is welcomed. The Civil Engineering Research Council gets a 'pound for pound' grant of £40,000 and the promise of up to £40,000 more according to industrial subscriptions. The Committee will also match the £5,000 of industrial income expected by the Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Quick Freezing RA from producers of quick-frozen foods.

**Research for Industry* 1962, published by HM Stationery Office for DSIR. Price 7s. 0d., by post 7s. 5d.

Gold Reserves in June

H.M. TREASURY announced on July 2 that after Central Bank assistance of £89m. taken earlier in the year had been repaid, the gold and convertible currency reserves fell by £77m. to stand at £969m. on June 30.

Sources of Statistics for Market Research

A series of guides to sources of statistics has been published by the OECD to assist market research specialists, particularly those concerned with foreign markets. Six volumes entitled *Sources of Statistics in Market Research* have been prepared by Dr. Clodwig Kapferer. These list the sources of information available in the 20 member countries of the OECD. Volumes I, IV, V and VI are ready now and deal respectively with radio sets, household appliances, machine tools and pharmaceuticals. Volumes II and III on footwear and general statistics are in course of publication. Each volume shows official and private sources of statistics from the points of view of production, consumption and trade, as well as a list of the statistical services of the 20 member countries, trade associations, advertising agencies, publications and specialized institutions. Copies: Vols. IV, V and VI are now available from H.M. Stationery Office at the following prices – Vol. IV, 37s. 6d., by post 39s. 6d.; Vol. V, 17s. 6d., by post 18s. 6d.; Vol. VI, 37s. 6d., by post 39s. 9d.

The Economy — Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components: Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings	Total	Selected components: Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ m.			
Value in base year, £m.	20,029	—	16,029	15,271	15,271	9,095	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+100	+ 37	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	124	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	110	100	128	130	132	136	122	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	111	115	126	120	112	101	126	115	124	139	127	+ 96	+ 42	— 4	+40
1961															
3rd Quarter	112	115	122	116	110	100	133	134	136	139	126	+ 36	+ 46	—13	— 8
4th Quarter	111	113	123	116	110	100	127	130	129	139	118	+ 37	+ 45	— 5	— 7
1962															
1st Quarter	109	113	124	117	110	100	125	124	121	135	127	— 4	— 4	—10	+13
2nd Quarter	112	116	125	121	112	100	128	119	127	141	127	+ 48	+ 35	— 6	— 8
3rd Quarter	111	117	126	121	112	101	127	109	126	146	126	+ 50	+ 18	+13	+10
4th Quarter	110	114	128	122	113	101	123	108	121	134	129	+ 2	— 7	— 1	+25
1963															
1st Quarter		112		121	112	101		99	120			— 19	+ 56	—15	— 3
1962															
November	..	115	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	112	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963															
January	..	107	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	113	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	116	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	116*	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May						103									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices: Index†	Index of retail prices: % change on year earlier	Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry: Basic materials and fuel used†	Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry: Manufactured products: home sales†	Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers: Mid-month or monthly average†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers: Change from previous period†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers: Normal seasonal change	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Mid-month or monthly average†	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Change from previous period†	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Normal seasonal change	at current prices	at current prices	
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £m.
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+329
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+114
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—308
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 72
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+ 67
1961																
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	— 20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 1
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 19
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 31
3rd Quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 19
4th Quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 36
1963																
1st Quarter	117*	100*	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 59*
2nd Quarter					104·2*	121·7*		504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33			
1962																
November	116	101	119·6	+2·3	102·6	121·1	138·5	497	+ 41	+18	118	—13	—14	118	115	..
December	115	100	120·2	+2·6	102·9	121·0	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963																
January	115*	100*	120·7	+2·7	103·6	121·1	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	..
February	118*	100*	121·7	+3·5	103·4	121·5	139·4	647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6	122	121	..
March	117*	100*	121·8	+3·1	103·7	121·6	139·6	628	— 19	—19	122	+12	+10	123	132	..
April	119*	101*	122·2	+2·1	104·0*	121·7*	140·5	553	— 75	—20	138	+16	+14	124	121	..
May			122·1	+1·7	104·2*	121·7*	140·9	506	— 47	—23	146	+ 8	+ 9	126	129	..
June					104·5*	121·8*		454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Further Fall in Industry's Capital Expenditure Confirmed

FINAL RESULTS for the first quarter of 1963 show that the volume of industry's capital expenditure (at 1958 prices and after seasonal adjustment) declined by about 5 per cent (compared with 4 per cent as estimated at the provisional stage last month) from its level in the fourth quarter of last year.

Thus, as can be seen from the accompanying chart, this further fall continued a decline which has persisted since expenditure reached a peak in the third quarter of 1961. Each of the two broad sectors of industry shown in the chart reached their peak of expenditure in this quarter, but the decline in the expenditure of manufacturing industry – like the preceding rise – has been much steeper than for the distributive and service industries. This differing experience continued in the first quarter of 1963 when the fall of about 8 per cent in the expenditure of manufacturing industry was accompanied by virtually no change in the expenditure of the distributive and service industries. The total decline of about 5 per cent in the first quarter of 1963 reflects a reduction of about 8 per cent in expenditure on plant and machinery and of about 4 per cent in expenditure on new building work, only slightly offset by a rise in expenditure on vehicles.

Throughout industry, the abnormally cold weather experienced in the early months of the year probably affected work done on capital projects and deliveries of capital goods – especially as regards new building work. The extent to which this exceptional weather affected expenditure charged to capital account during the quarter cannot be estimated, but the recorded fall (as adjusted to allow for normal seasonal factors only) would probably have been smaller in the absence of such severe weather.

Manufacturing Industry

Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1963 show that the volume of capital expenditure by manufacturing industry, at 1958 prices – seasonally adjusted, fell by about 8 per cent (compared with 7 per cent as estimated at the provisional stage last month) between the fourth quarter of 1962 and the first quarter of 1963. This fall probably reflects, to some extent, the abnormal climatic conditions experienced during the early months of the year, but in the case of manufacturing industry the effect of the weather is not thought to be great because the main contribution to the fall between the fourth quarter of 1962 and the first quarter of 1963 was in expenditure on plant and machinery (the revised figures

Movement of Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure

(at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted) 1958-1963

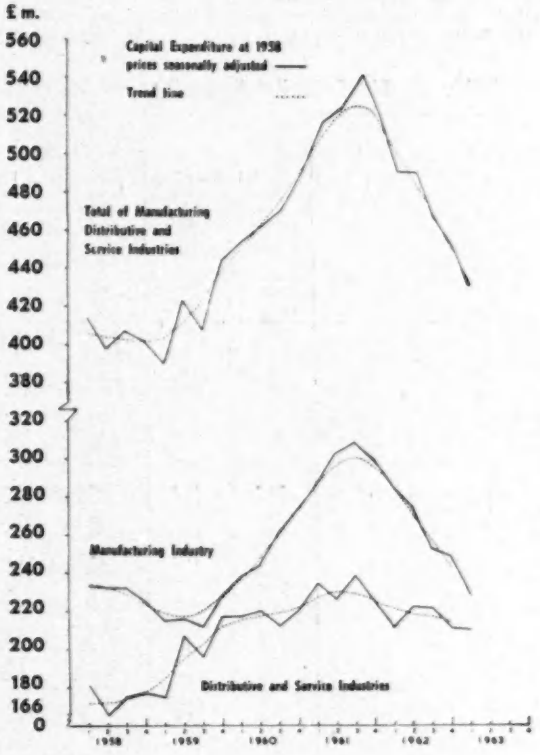

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a) £m.

Period	Analysis by Industrial Sectors		Total	Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)		New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	922	699	1,621	449	378	794
1959	871	795	1,666	457	422	787
1960	1,016	869	1,885	530	469	886
1961	1,195	923	2,118	634	445	1,039
1962	1,059	865	1,924	620	370	934
1958 1st quarter	233	181	414	112	99	203
2nd quarter	232	166	398	113	90	195
3rd quarter	232	175	407	113	95	199
4th quarter	225	177	402	111	94	197
1959 1st quarter	215	175	390	108	93	189
2nd quarter	216	207	423	112	111	200
3rd quarter	212	196	408	111	101	196
4th quarter	228	217	445	126	117	202
1960 1st quarter	238	217	455	130	115	210
2nd quarter	244	220	464	130	119	215
3rd quarter	261	212	473	133	115	225
4th quarter	273	220	493	137	120	236
1961 1st quarter	286	234	520	147	121	252
2nd quarter	302	226	528	160	107	261
3rd quarter	308	238	546	162	116	268
4th quarter	299	225	524	165	101	258
1962 1st quarter	285	211	496	158	92	246
2nd quarter	274	222	496	159	96	241
3rd quarter	252	221	473	161	89	223
4th quarter	248	211	459	142	93	224
1963 1st quarter	228	210	438	136	97	205

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

(*Continued on next page*)

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

show a fall of about 11 per cent – at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) rather than in new building work (where the fall in expenditure was about 4 per cent only). Expenditure on vehicles rose, but the figures involved were relatively small.

The detailed figures for individual groups appearing in Table 2 show that the bulk of the 8 per cent decline in the total capital expenditure of manufacturing industry was in the metal manufacturing (primarily the iron and steel) sector. Although spread over most industry groups, the decline in expenditure was not by any means universally experienced throughout manufacturing industry. In the case of the 'engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods' group of industries, for example, the first quarter figures show a rise, after

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure of Manufacturing Industry at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a) (b) (d) £m.

Period	Analysis by Industry Group									Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders											
	III	IV	V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	204·8	69·8	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·5	622·1
1959	106·5	169·0	129·7	200·8	69·0	66·5	60·3	69·1	870·9	223·8	57·2	589·9
1960	128·5	149·8	186·1	228·9	78·3	85·2	67·8	91·6	1,016·2	263·5	75·3	677·4
1961	136·9	185·6	242·4	250·5	104·2	101·5	74·4	99·7	1,195·2	318·2	71·9	805·1
1962	131·5	175·4	209·7	207·2	97·1	79·5	70·6	87·5	1,058·5	292·3	61·5	704·7
1958 1st quarter	28·7	50·5	36·1	51·2	16·8	16·5	17·2	16·0	233·0	62·4	13·3	157·3
2nd quarter	28·4	47·9	35·8	54·0	17·5	14·9	17·3	15·8	231·6	65·4	13·0	153·2
3rd quarter	28·6	49·3	36·6	50·7	17·6	17·4	15·3	16·2	231·7	60·9	13·4	157·4
4th quarter	26·9	49·3	35·0	48·9	17·9	14·8	15·4	17·1	225·3	58·3	12·8	154·2
1959 1st quarter	25·2	47·2	30·1	49·3	18·5	13·6	15·3	15·8	215·0	55·4	13·8	145·8
2nd quarter	28·0	43·8	31·3	49·3	16·1	15·2	15·2	16·6	215·5	53·3	14·2	148·0
3rd quarter	27·3	36·8	34·2	49·2	15·1	17·2	14·7	18·0	212·5	53·1	13·7	145·7
4th quarter	26·0	41·2	34·1	53·0	19·3	20·3	15·1	18·7	227·9	62·0	15·5	150·4
1960 1st quarter	30·2	37·6	39·2	55·8	15·5	20·8	17·4	22·3	238·8	63·1	17·2	158·5
2nd quarter	31·5	35·6	42·3	55·9	19·5	21·7	15·4	21·9	243·8	62·4	18·5	162·9
3rd quarter	33·4	37·9	51·3	57·9	21·5	20·1	16·7	22·0	260·8	69·3	18·8	172·7
4th quarter	33·4	38·7	53·3	59·3	21·8	22·6	18·3	25·4	272·8	68·7	20·8	183·3
1961 1st quarter	33·9	43·1	59·4	60·8	24·6	23·8	16·8	23·7	286·1	74·3	19·0	192·8
2nd quarter	34·8	45·9	62·1	64·0	25·7	25·2	17·7	26·8	302·2	80·8	19·0	202·4
3rd quarter	34·0	48·7	61·4	63·3	27·3	27·9	20·6	24·9	308·1	80·4	17·8	209·9
4th quarter	34·2	47·9	59·5	62·4	26·6	24·6	19·3	24·3	298·8	82·7	16·1	200·0
1962 1st quarter	33·4	47·0	55·7	57·5	25·6	24·1	18·4	22·9	284·6	79·5	16·3	188·8
2nd quarter	32·3	45·8	57·5	53·4	23·6	20·9	18·2	22·7	274·4	77·2	14·8	182·4
3rd quarter	32·1	41·4	44·7	51·0	25·6	17·7	17·5	21·8	251·8	71·3	15·0	165·5
4th quarter	33·7	41·2	51·8	45·3	22·3	16·8	16·5	20·1	247·7	64·3	15·4	168·0
1963 1st quarter	29·8	36·5	36·4	50·7	23·4	17·6	15·7	17·7	227·8	61·8	17·1	148·9

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure of the Distributive and Service Industries at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a) (c) (d) £m.

Period	Analysis by Industry Group					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	88	163	161	383	795	234	364	197
1960	96	175	158	440	869	266	394	209
1961	101	198	128	496	923	316	373	234
1962	97	219	102	447	865	328	308	229
1959 1st quarter	22	38	36	79	175	53	79	43
2nd quarter	22	40	46	99	207	58	97	52
3rd quarter	22	41	35	89	196	59	87	50
4th quarter	22	44	44	107	217	64	101	52
1960 1st quarter	20	44	39	114	217	67	98	52
2nd quarter	25	44	42	109	220	67	101	52
3rd quarter	25	42	40	105	212	64	96	52
4th quarter	26	45	37	112	220	68	99	53
1961 1st quarter	27	44	39	124	234	73	102	59
2nd quarter	26	48	27	125	226	79	88	59
3rd quarter	25	53	32	128	238	82	98	58
4th quarter	23	53	30	119	225	82	85	58
1962 1st quarter	22	57	26	106	211	78	76	57
2nd quarter	23	55	31	113	222	82	81	59
3rd quarter	27	54	22	118	221	90	74	57
4th quarter	25	53	23	110	211	78	77	56
1963 1st quarter	22	53	22	113	210	74	80	56

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

seasonal adjustment, for the first time for some six quarters. Although too much should not be read into these seasonally adjusted movements for individual industry groups, for any one quarter, this rise may perhaps mark a turning point in expenditure in this sector. The slight rises in the 'vehicles' and 'textiles, leather and clothing' groups of industries are less likely to be significant.

Distributive and Service Industries

Final estimates of the volume (at 1958 prices) of the fixed capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries show that there was no significant change in expenditure in the first quarter of 1963 compared with the fourth quarter of 1962 – expenditure having been £210m. compared with £211m. in the previous quarter – after allowance for seasonal factors. As may be seen from Table 3, the revised figures of expenditure on new building work in the first quarter, show, when compared with those for the fourth quarter of 1962, a fall of 5 per cent; on vehicles (which includes ships) they show a rise of 4 per cent and on plant and machinery no change. Table 3 also shows the expenditure (at 1958 prices – seasonally adjusted) by the four industry groups which go to make up this sector. The fall in expenditure by wholesale distributors was balanced by a rise in expenditure by other industries, a group which includes banking, insurance and property owning concerns, as well as catering, entertainment and other service industries. The expenditure of retailers and shipowners was very much the same as in the previous quarter.

Table 4. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at Current Prices (a) £m.

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	867	786	1,653
1960	1,021	857	1,878
1961	1,239	926	2,165
1962	1,126	895	2,021
1958 1st quarter	221	182	403
2nd quarter	227	161	388
3rd quarter	230	165	395
4th quarter	244	191	435
1959 1st quarter	203	175	378
2nd quarter	209	202	411
3rd quarter	212	180	392
4th quarter	243	229	472
1960 1st quarter	221	211	432
2nd quarter	236	211	447
3rd quarter	271	199	470
4th quarter	293	236	470
1961 1st quarter	273	231	504
2nd quarter	304	221	525
3rd quarter	331	229	560
4th quarter	331	245	576
1962 1st quarter	281	213	494
2nd quarter	285	225	510
3rd quarter	277	225	502
4th quarter	283	232	515
1963 1st quarter	228	216	444

Notes relating to Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4:

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

(d) Care should be taken in using the quarterly industry group figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the seasonal adjustments.

Company Assets, Income & Finance in 1960

Company Assets, Income and Finance in 1960, published for the Board of Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price 10s. 0d., gave statistics for each of some 2,000 companies whose shares are quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange.

The first edition has been sold out and a second edition has been printed. The new edition incorporates amendments to table 7 of the first edition which shows the distribution of companies by the change in their net assets between 1958 and 1960, their income/asset ratios over the period, and their industry group. A copy of the amended table is available free to purchasers of the first edition on application to H.M. Stationery Office.

An article based on the statistics in the book appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 30, 1962. Table 4 of that article needs to be revised in the light of the new figures. An amended table is given below:

The earning power of assets by broad industry groups and company growth 1958-1960.

	Annual average income as percentage of average total gross assets 1958-1960					Total (actual number of companies in brackets)
	25 and over	20 to 24	15 to 19	10 to 14	0 to 9	
	Percentage of number of companies					
Food, drink and tobacco	4	12	28	36	20	100 (218)
Chemicals and allied products	16	15	29	25	15	100 (106)
Metal manufacture and engineering	15	18	26	26	15	100 (746)
Other manufactures	8	12	23	31	26	100 (728)
Construction, distributive and service trades	9	13	25	30	23	100 (657)
Percentage increase in net assets 1958-1960:						
20 per cent and over	20	25	30	20	5	100 (1,089)
10 to 19 per cent	3	10	38	38	11	100 (600)
less than 10 per cent	2	2	9	37	50	100 (766)
Total – all industries	10	14	25	30	21	100
(actual number of companies in brackets)	(248)	(351)	(619)	(728)	(509)	(2,455)

Note:

In addition, there were 60 companies which made net losses over the 3 years. These companies were spread over all 5 broad industry groups; all except 5 of them showed a decrease in net assets between 1958 and 1960.

Business Monitor : Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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Watches and Clocks for March 1963.
Wheeled Tractors for April 1963.
Cars and Commercial Vehicles for May 1963.
Locomotives for April 1963.
Railway Carriages and Wagons for April 1963.

Schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 Amendments

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, in pursuance of Section 5 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, a Draft Order in Council was laid before Parliament on July 3. This Draft Order (The Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (Amendment of Schedule) Order 1963) amends the Schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, which contains the matters about which persons carrying on undertakings may be required to furnish estimates or returns under the Act, by adding the following:

> Assets (other than fixed capital assets) and liabilities of the undertaking and the prices of articles and services.

Copies of the Draft Order can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller. Price 3d., by post 5½d.

Increase in Industry's Stocks in the First Quarter of 1963 Confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES of the change in the volume (at 1958 prices) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors show a rise of £38m. during the quarter after allowance is made for seasonal factors, £12m. less than estimated in the provisional calculations last month. This increase is larger than the average of the last eighteen months, but, as may be seen from the chart which accompanies this article for the first time, is much less than the increases recorded between the autumn of 1959 and the summer of 1961.

Manufacturers' stocks rose by £56m. but this rise was partly offset by a fall of £18m. in the volume of stocks held by wholesale and retail distributors.

Manufacturers' Stocks

Final estimates for the first quarter of 1963 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) rose, after seasonal adjustment, by £56m., or by about 1 per cent. This figure, which is a little lower than that published at the provisional stage, last month, is in marked contrast to the fall of £7m. in the previous quarter and to the smaller increases in the second and third quarters of last year. Increases both in work in progress and in stocks of finished goods (of over £30m. in each case) were only slightly offset by a small fall (£11m.) in the stocks of materials and fuel held by manufacturers. There is no evidence as to what effect, if any, the bad weather experienced during the quarter had on these figures.

The detailed figures for individual industry groups, in Table 2, show that most of the increase over the quarter was due, after allowing for seasonal factors, to an increase in the stocks and work in progress of the 'engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles' group of industries. It would appear that this increase was due mainly to a higher level of stocks of finished goods in the motor vehicle industry, together with a rise in the work in progress of the electrical engineering industry.

Wholesalers' Stocks

It is now estimated that the volume (at 1958 prices) of wholesalers' stocks fell during the first quarter of 1963 by £15m. after allowing for seasonal factors, a fall which, as may be seen from the chart, is rather below the trend in recent quarters.

The volume of stocks held by dealers in coal, builders' merchants

(*Text continued on page 86*)

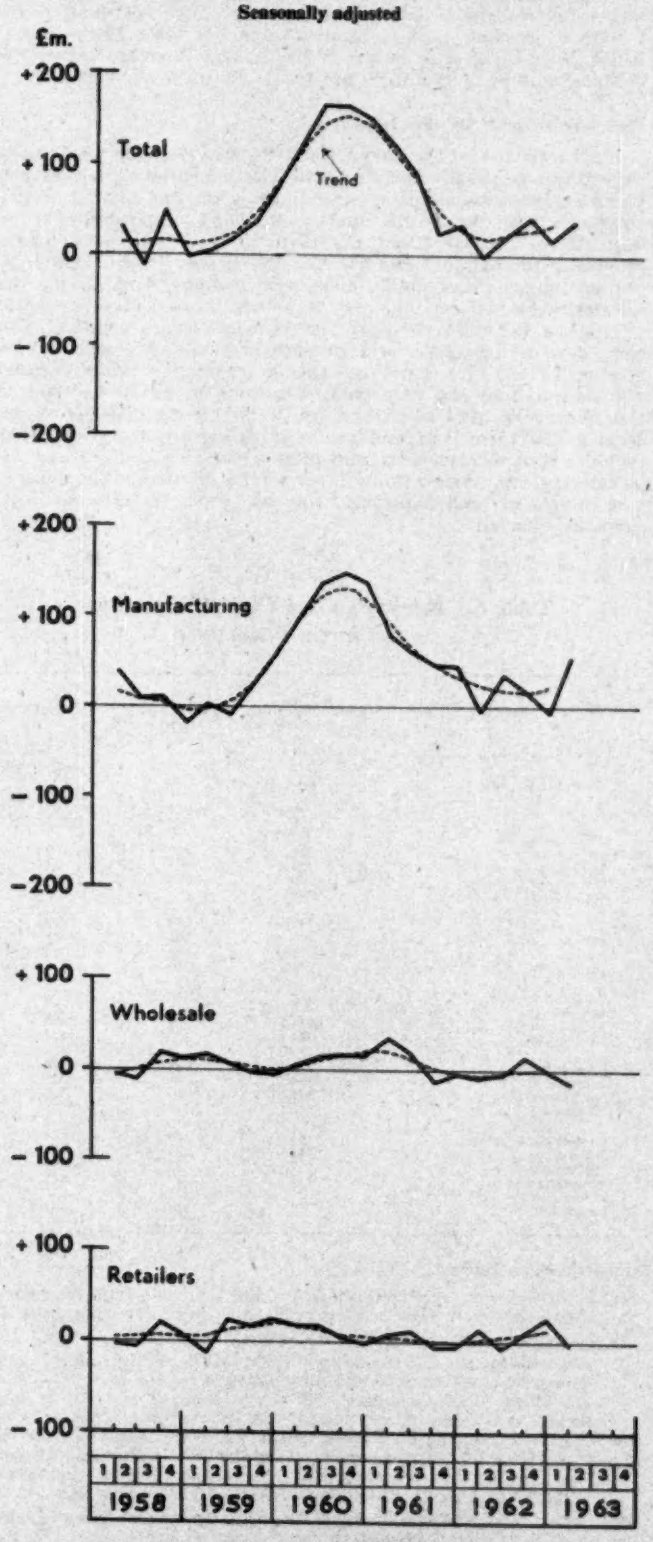
Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices, Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£m.

Period	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1958	+ 37	+14	+16	+ 67
1959	+ 73	+15	+49	+137
1960	+520	+48	+37	+605
1961	+230	+36	+ 4	+270
1962	+ 42	— 4	+40	+ 78
1958 1st quarter	+ 39	— 5	— 3	+ 31
2nd quarter	+ 7	—11	— 8	— 12
3rd quarter	+ 10	+19	+20	+ 49
4th quarter	— 19	+11	+ 7	— 1
1959 1st quarter	+ 2	+16	—14	+ 4
2nd quarter	— 10	+ 6	+23	+ 19
3rd quarter	+ 23	— 2	+17	+ 38
4th quarter	+ 58	— 5	+23	+ 76
1960 1st quarter	+ 99	+ 5	+18	+122
2nd quarter	+136	+12	+18	+166
3rd quarter	+148	+16	+ 2	+166
4th quarter	+137	+15	— 1	+151
1961 1st quarter	+ 79	+35	+ 8	+122
2nd quarter	+ 60	+19	+11	+ 90
3rd quarter	+ 46	—13	— 8	+ 25
4th quarter	+ 45	— 5	— 7	+ 33
1962 1st quarter	— 4	—10	+13	— 1
2nd quarter	+ 35	— 6	— 8	+ 21
3rd quarter	+ 18	+13	+10	+ 41
4th quarter	— 7	— 1	+25	+ 17
1963 1st quarter	+ 56	—15	— 3	+ 38

Changes in Industry's Stocks, at 1958 Prices

Seasonally adjusted



Industry's Stocks *(Continued)*

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices, seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Manufacturing Industry (a) (b) (f) £ m.

Period	Analysis by Industry Group							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of Stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1958	— 6	+ 9	—10	+ 32	+ 5	+ 7	+ 37	— 91	+ 27	+101
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1962	+38	+ 8	—22	+ 36	— 8	—10	+ 42	— 55	+ 54	+ 43
1958 1st quarter	—19	— 1	+ 9	+ 33	+10	+ 7	+ 39	— 21	+ 26	+ 34
2nd quarter	+ 3	— 2	+ 2	+ 8	— 7	+ 3	+ 7	— 43	— 5	+ 55
3rd quarter	+ 3	+ 5	—18	+ 24	— 4	N/C	+ 10	— 15	+ 11	+ 14
4th quarter	+ 7	+ 7	— 3	— 33	+ 6	— 3	— 19	— 12	— 5	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+ 9	+12	— 8	— 11	— 3	+ 3	+ 2	— 4	+ 2	+ 4
2nd quarter	+14	+ 5	N/C	— 13	—13	— 3	— 10	+ 12	N/C	— 22
3rd quarter	+ 2	+ 4	— 5	+ 22	— 3	+ 3	+ 23	— 5	+ 19	+ 9
4th quarter	+ 1	+10	+ 3	+ 38	+ 7	— 1	+ 58	+ 13	+ 26	+ 19
1960 1st quarter	+ 3	— 2	+16	+ 56	+16	+10	+ 99	+ 47	+ 24	+ 28
2nd quarter	+15	+16	+14	+ 64	+12	+15	+136	+ 62	+ 37	+ 37
3rd quarter	+10	+16	+28	+ 55	+24	+15	+148	+ 70	+ 23	+ 55
4th quarter	+24	+11	+15	+ 75	—10	+22	+137	+ 46	+ 43	+ 48
1961 1st quarter	+ 4	+ 7	+13	+ 28	+ 8	+19	+ 79	+ 34	+ 40	+ 5
2nd quarter	N/C	+ 7	+ 1	+ 24	+11	+17	+ 60	+ 18	+ 17	+ 25
3rd quarter	+11	+ 4	— 6	+ 33	N/C	+ 4	+ 46	+ 12	+ 15	+ 19
4th quarter	+ 3	— 3	— 1	+ 49	+ 4	— 7	+ 45	— 13	+ 12	+ 46
1962 1st quarter	+ 4	— 4	— 9	+ 12	N/C	— 7	— 4	— 19	N/C	+ 15
2nd quarter	+18	N/C	— 4	+ 26	N/C	— 5	+ 35	+ 2	+ 26	+ 7
3rd quarter	+ 8	+ 7	—10	+ 19	— 5	— 1	+ 18	— 23	+ 22	+ 19
4th quarter	+ 8	+ 5	+ 1	— 21	— 3	+ 3	— 7	— 15	+ 6	+ 2
1963 1st quarter	—11	+ 8	+ 8	+ 39	— 7	+19	+ 56	— 11	+ 36	+ 31
2nd quarter										
3rd quarter										
4th quarter										

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices, seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a) (f) £m.

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+13	+ 1	—13	+ 9	+10	548
		1960	+ 5	+ 9	+11	+ 1	+26	
		1961	+30	+10	— 7	— 7	+26	
		1962	—11	—11	+ 6	+ 4	—12	
		1963	—13					
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	— 1	+ 4	+ 6	— 4	+ 5	77
		1960	— 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4	
		1961	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	N/C	
		1962	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4	+ 8	
		1963	+ 5					
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5	—10	N/C	185
		1960	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4	+12	+18	
		1961	+ 4	+ 8	— 5	+ 3	+10	
		1962	— 1	+ 4	+ 6	— 9	N/C	
		1963	— 7					
	Total wholesalers	1959	+16	+ 6	— 2	— 5	+15	810
		1960	+ 5	+12	+16	+15	+48	
		1961	+35	+19	—13	— 5	+36	
		1962	—10	— 6	+13	— 1	— 4	
		1963	—15					

(Continued on next page)

Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a) £ m.

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of Stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturing (b)	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 28	+ 21	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
	1962	+ 10	+ 32	+ 17	+ 35	+ 94	
	1963	+ 67					
Wholesale distribution (c)	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 25	+ 22	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 5	— 1	+ 32	— 30	+ 6	
	1963	— 6					
Retail Distribution (d)	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
	1962	+ 87	— 5	— 13	— 1	+ 68	
	1963	+ 74					
Total (e)	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 47	+ 48	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 61	+204	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+161	+118	+696	
	1961	+229	+143	+ 33	— 8	+397	
	1962	+102	+ 26	+ 36	+ 4	+168	
	1963	+135					

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £m., but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.

(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.

(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.

(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

(f) Care should be taken in using the quarterly industry group figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

(Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Heading 831) rose during the quarter but this rise was more than balanced by decreases in the volume of stocks held both by wholesale distributors (Minimum List Heading 810) and by dealers in industrial materials and machinery (Minimum List Heading 832).

Retailers' Stocks

The volume (at 1958 prices) of retailers' stocks remained unchanged during the first quarter of 1963, the fall of £3m. after seasonal adjustment being regarded as insignificant.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE AVERAGE market price in June having been less than 23¼ pence a pound 700 tons of rubber from the Board of Trade's stockpile has been sold this month for delivery as follows:

August	150 tons
September	190 tons
October	360 tons

There is now approximately 7,900 tons of rubber remaining in the stockpile.

New Companies Registered During May

BELOW ARE details of new companies registered in Great Britain during May, 1963, showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	1	2,323	2,324
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	1,119	1,119
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	174	174
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	12	12
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	11	11
£1,000,000 and above	—	2	2
Total number	1	3,641	3,642
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of Nominal Capital	—	£8,459	£8,459

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1962-63

	1962		1963	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,354	15,038	3,178	8,336
February	2,530	7,667	3,250	6,766
March	3,552	10,032	3,927	10,470
April	2,697	6,924	3,698	8,253
May	3,165	8,572	3,642	8,459
June	2,731	36,710		
July	2,954	6,989		
August	2,806	8,625		
September	2,538	15,806		
October	2,909	6,409		
November	3,252	7,092		
December	2,903	12,846		
Total	34,391	142,710		

Wholesale Prices

Sugar Prices Fall in June

PRICES OF SUGAR to manufacturers fell back very sharply in June and were entirely responsible for the decrease in the price index of materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry. Apart from sugar, prices of basic materials and fuel were much the same on average in the second quarter as in the first quarter. The index for materials used in the food sector was down by 1.3 per cent, but the provisional index for the non-food sector was higher at 104.2 compared with 103.6 in the first quarter and 102.2 in the low third quarter of last year.

The fall in sugar prices was the dominant feature in the decrease of nearly 1 per cent in output prices in June. Average prices of non-food products of manufacturing industry sold on the home

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962			1963		1962			1963					
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	100·9	99·5	100·4	102·1	102·1*	100·0	100·4	101·5	102·4	102·0	101·8	102·2*	104·3*	99·5*
	Basic materials	96·3	94·7	95·7	97·5	97·4*	95·5	95·6	96·8	97·9	97·4	97·1	97·6*	100·1*	94·6*
	Fuel	135·9	136·4	137·1	137·5	137·5*	135·2	137·2	137·4	137·2	137·6	137·6	137·6*	137·5*	137·5*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	103·3	102·2	102·5	103·6	104·2*	102·6	102·6	102·9	103·6	103·4	103·7	104·0*	104·2*	104·5*
	Basic materials other than fuel	97·5	96·2	96·5	97·7	98·4*	96·9	96·6	96·8	97·8	97·4	97·8	98·1*	98·4*	98·7*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	95·1	93·5	96·1	98·7	97·4*	94·1	95·7	98·5	99·6	99·0	97·7	98·3*	104·2*	89·6*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	104·8	104·3	104·3	105·1	106·7*	104·2	104·3	104·6	104·6	105·2	105·6	106·4*	106·7*	107·0*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	130·3	130·2	130·5	130·6	130·7*	130·1	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·6	130·6	130·6*	130·8*	130·7*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	120·2	120·1	120·3	120·4	120·6*	120·1	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·5	120·5	120·5*	120·7*	120·7*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	91·6	90·5	91·4	94·5	95·6*	91·3	91·4	92·3	94·4	94·2	94·9	95·2*	95·4*	96·3*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	109·0	109·1	108·9	109·2	109·6*	109·1	108·8	108·9	109·1	109·2	109·2	109·3*	109·7*	109·7*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	106·9	104·8	104·2	105·2	105·6*	106·9	104·6	104·5	105·0	105·2	105·3	105·5*	105·6*	105·7*
Order XVII	Construction materials	120·5	120·6	120·8	121·0	121·4*	120·5	120·8	120·9	120·9	120·9	121·0	121·2*	121·4*	121·6*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	120·1	120·4	120·6	120·7	121·1*	120·2	120·5	120·6	120·6	120·7	120·8	120·9*	121·1*	121·4*

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962			1963		1962			1963					
		d Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	117·6	118·3	118·7	119·0	119·4*	117·8	118·7	118·8	118·9	119·1	119·2	119·3*	119·8*	119·1*
	Home market sales	118·3	118·8	119·2	119·6	119·9*	118·5	119·1	119·3	119·4	119·7	119·7	119·8*	120·4*	119·5*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	119·0	119·6	120·1	120·3	120·7*	119·1	120·1	120·1	120·1	120·4	120·5	120·6*	120·7*	120·7*
	Home market sales	120·3	120·8	121·1	121·4	121·7*	120·5	121·1	121·0	121·1	121·5	121·6	121·7*	121·7*	121·8*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	110·6	111·5	112·3	113·3	113·3*	110·9	112·0	113·1	113·4	113·4	112·9	113·1*	115·9*	110·8*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·7	102·4	102·2	102·4	102·9*	102·4	102·0	102·1	102·4	102·2	102·7	102·8*	102·9*	102·9*
	Home market sales	104·6	104·2	103·9	104·1	104·4*	104·1	103·9	104·1	103·9	104·0	104·3	104·4*	104·5*	104·4*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	128·8*	129·2	128·8	129·2	129·1	129·0	128·9	128·8	128·8*	128·7*
	†Home market sales	133·9	133·8	133·8	133·9	133·7*	133·9	133·8	133·8	133·9	133·9	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·6*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	103·7	103·7	103·9	104·8	105·3*	103·5	103·8	104·5	104·7	104·9	104·9	105·0	105·4*	105·4*
	Home market sales	102·5	102·4	102·5	103·0	103·6*	102·5	102·5	102·6	102·7	103·1	103·1	103·2	103·8*	103·9*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·5	110·6*	110·7	110·6	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·6*	110·7*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	112·0	112·0	112·1	112·0	112·1*	112·1	112·1	112·1	112·1	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0*	112·2*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	111·1	111·0	111·1	111·3	111·3*	111·1	111·1	111·0	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·4*	111·3*	111·2*
Order XVII	New construction‡	122	123	123	125	126*	122		123			125			126*

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter.

(Continued on next page)

Wholesale Prices (*Continued*)

market have continued to edge upwards this year at about the same rate as last year.

Materials and Fuel used in Broad Sectors of Industry

The unprecedented fall of 14 per cent in prices of materials used in the food manufacturing industry in June was due entirely to the drop of 60 per cent in sugar prices from the record high level of May to a record low level in June; this followed the introduction of distribution payments to manufacturers by the Sugar Board. Prices of other commodities were generally slightly higher. The increase of 0.3 per cent in the index for materials for the chemical industry was due largely to higher prices for oils and oilseeds. The index of paper-making materials rose fractionally but those for electrical engineering and for timber were unchanged and that for the mechanical engineering sector fell marginally. The indices for construction materials and for house building materials rose under the influence of higher prices for bricks, tiles and joinery.

Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

Although prices for bread, bacon, butter and animal feeding stuffs were higher sugar prices fell by more than 40 per cent between May and June and consequently the index for products of the food manufacturing industries declined by some 5 per cent.

The average prices of output of the chemicals and allied indus-

3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15, 1963. (monthly averages)

	1962		1963		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Coal†	150·7	155·7	156·1	151·4*	151·4*
Slates	150·7	150·7	150·7	150·7	150·7*
Salt	114·0	114·3	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour	113·0	110·9	110·9	112·6	112·6*
Sugar, refined	109·8	129·0	133·9	157·1	83·2*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	105·3	105·8	106·3	106·5	106·6*
Beer	102·2	103·2	105·8	105·8*	105·8*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	§138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	126·6	126·6	128·0	128·4	128·4
General chemicals	101·7	100·5	98·7	98·7	98·7*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	69·0	68·3	65·8	65·8*	65·8*
Pharmaceutical preparations	98·3	98·2	98·5	98·5	98·1*
Toilet preparations	123·5	125·8	128·2	128·3	128·3*
Paint for building and decorating	112·9	112·8	113·5	113·5*	113·5*
Soap	134·1	134·8	135·3	135·3	135·3*
Soapless detergents	98·4	100·8	100·7	100·7	100·7
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	78·0	77·9	77·4	77·4*	77·4*
Steel sheets	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·6	132·3
Tinplate	120·8	120·3	119·8	119·8	119·8
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·4	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·3*
Steel tubes	138·8	138·7	138·8	138·8	138·8
Iron castings	141·9	143·3	143·1	143·0*	143·0*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8
Castings	128·2	128·3	130·5	130·7	132·7
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	100·8	95·3	96·9	97·1	97·1
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·8	120·4	123·2	123·2*	123·2*
Spectacles, etc.	120·9	121·5	122·4	122·4*	122·4*
Dental goods	126·4	129·1	130·1	130·1*	130·1*
Gramophone records	117·2	119·9	119·9	119·9	119·9*
Domestic electrical appliances	102·1	100·5	99·8	99·8*	99·8*
Perambulators, etc.	120·6	120·6	122·7	122·7	122·7*
Tools and implements	135·9	137·9	137·9	137·9	138·0*

	1962		1963		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Cutlery	128·0	128·4	130·0	130·0	130·0*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	120·6	121·6	126·5	126·5	126·5
Spoons and forks	134·1	137·2	140·9	140·9	140·9
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	145·0	145·0	145·0	145·0	151·1
Domestic hollow-ware	139·0	137·9	138·8	139·1	139·1
Domestic gas appliances	108·2	110·8	109·9	110·4	110·6
Cotton yarn	90·8	89·1	88·5	88·9	89·0
Spun rayon yarn	91·3	91·8	91·6	91·3	91·3*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun) ¶	101·1	105·2	112·1	113·1	113·6
Cotton cloth	96·2	95·6	95·1	95·1*	95·1*
Linen	103·9	108·7	112·2	112·2	112·2*
Rayon and acetate fabric	113·0	111·7	111·1	111·1	110·9*
Wool tops	78·7	79·5	87·8	87·7	89·6
Worsted yarns	89·5	90·2	95·8	95·8	97·4*
Harris tweed	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·8	102·8
Serge cloth	90·0	91·9	93·7	95·9	96·5
Jute yarn	104·2	107·7	104·2	104·2	104·2
Jute piece-goods	103·9	108·7	103·9	106·1	106·2
Rope, twine and net	110·5	111·9	119·9	120·1	120·5*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	95·6	95·0	95·1	96·5*	96·5*
Carpets and rugs	118·4	119·1	119·1	119·4*	119·4*
Canvas goods and sacks	111·0	110·0	102·1	105·1*	103·9*
Leather for footwear	104·9	106·0	104·6	104·1*	103·9*
Travel goods	117·3	118·1	118·7	118·7	118·7
Made-up clothing	109·7	109·5	109·6	109·7*	109·7*
Weatherproof outerwear	102·0	102·0	102·2	101·9*	101·9*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	111·3	111·3	111·2	111·2	111·2*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	107·8	107·0	107·1	107·8	108·0*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	107·8	107·9	108·4	108·5*	108·5*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	112·3	112·2	112·2	112·3*	112·3*
Refractory goods, including bricks	139·3	144·6	144·6	144·6*	144·6*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	122·7	123·1	123·4	123·5*	124·5*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	124·1	124·7	124·7	124·9*	126·6*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.*	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8*
Electrical porcelain	122·5	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8
Domestic china and earthenware	135·5	135·5	135·5	135·5	136·4*
Glass (other than containers)	128·6	128·6	129·0	129·0*	129·0*
Glass containers‡	122·3	122·3	118·4	118·4*	118·4*

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
* Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure.
¶ Revised figure for March 1963, 111·6.
‡ Revised series from January 1963: January-March inclusive = 118·4.

Wholesale Prices (*Continued*)

tries were slightly higher in the second than in the first quarter. Higher prices for some products, including serge cloth and worsted yarn, resulted in a further rise in the textile index. Higher joinery prices in June pushed up the timber index slightly. Provisional figures for the cost of new construction in the second quarter show an advance of 1 per cent on the previous quarter, bringing the increase during the past twelve months to 3 per cent.

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1962		1963		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Cement, delivered	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	125·2	125·2	125·2	125·2*
Cast stone and cast concrete products	109·0	109·0	108·9	108·9	108·9*
Home-grown hardwood	97·5	97·4	97·4	97·4*	97·4*
Domestic furniture	116·9	116·4	116·3	116·3*	116·3*
Bedding, etc.	109·2	109·1	109·1	109·1	109·1
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	114·0	115·2	115·4	115·4	115·4*
Paper and board	109·4	109·6	109·7	109·7*	109·7*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	110·0	109·5	110·1	110·0*	109·8*
Wallpaper	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	118·1	118·4	119·2	119·2*	119·2*
Other manufactures of paper and board	102·1	102·0	102·2	102·2	102·2*
Rubber tyres and tubes	120·2	121·8	123·4	123·4	123·4*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	115·5	115·1	115·9	115·9*	115·9*
Rubber footwear	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9
Linoleum and felt base	126·5	126·5	126·5	126·5	127·0
Brushes and brooms	131·5	131·7	135·2	135·2*	135·2*
Toys and games	116·5	116·6	118·9	119·0*	119·0*
Sports equipment	129·1	131·9	133·8	133·8*	133·8*
Pens and pencils	112·8	113·3	113·3	113·9*	113·9*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	126·9	126·9	126·9	126·9
Plastic mouldings	102·1	101·5	103·3	103·5*	103·5*

* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1962		1963		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Hides and skins	96·2	87·9	80·3	79·5	76·4*
Imported	103·6	93·9	88·8	87·3	84·1
Native	85·0	78·9	67·5	67·9	65·0*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	115·4	115·4	115·4	115·4	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	59·8	57·5	60·0	62·8	67·4
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	121·7	119·3	122·3	125·7	126·0
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	85·6	85·6	94·8	97·1	97·0
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	133·5	112·7	113·4	112·3	112·3*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	92·1	90·7	93·3	93·3	93·3*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	72·1	60·1	70·2	70·1	70·1*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	58·7	58·0	56·6	56·6	59·4
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	111·3	117·7	112·1	111·0	109·7
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	74·1	74·1	67·8	67·8	67·8
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	156·3	156·2	154·6	154·8	153·6*
Cotton, raw	73·4	72·3	71·7	71·4	71·3*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	108·8	129·6	124·6	119·6	119·7*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee	109·0	115·6	110·7	111·8	113·0*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	123·2	152·1	162·3	157·6	156·4*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	115·5	143·5	172·7	172·7*	172·7*
Wool, raw	77·9	78·0	86·1	86·8	88·9*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	83·6	86·7	93·3	95·1	96·4
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	78·7	78·7	88·2	89·2	91·1
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	74·4	73·6	82·4	82·7	85·5
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	109·8	109·5	109·5	109·4*	109·5*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	98·1	98·3	99·9	100·0	100·0*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	103·8	103·5	103·4	104·5	104·5*
Woodpulp, imported	96·0	92·9	93·6	93·9	94·1*

* Provisional figure.

Notes on Wholesale Prices

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 15, 1963.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.

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Turnover in the Catering Trades in May

IN MAY the total turnover of the catering trades was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier, the same increase as in April and compared with 4 per cent in March. For the third month, since the cold spell ended at the end of February, therefore, the increase on a year earlier has been of about the magnitude that it was in the second half of last year.

Public houses showed a larger increase than in April (3 per cent against 1 per cent) but the increase by licensed hotels and holiday camps was smaller (3 per cent compared with 5 per cent). Restaurants, cafes, etc., and canteens and catering contractors again showed similar increases to those in recent months – 4 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

Catering Trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier 1960 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1960	100	83	102	115	101	82	81	85	96	98	111	118	120	107	97	91	111
	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962	112	95	115	129	112	93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	119
	1963	102(a)	96				94	93	100	111	113							
	1962	+5	+6	+6	+4	+4	+7	+7	+3	+7	+1	+9	+5	+4	+3	+5	+5	+2
	1963	+2(a)	+1				Nil	—2	+4	+3	+3							
Licensed hotels and holiday camps: (£169 million)	1960	100	67	105	139	89	65	65	72	91	97	123	141	150	128	105	77	86
	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	95	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962	113	77	119	158	98	71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	93
	1963	88(a)	76				69	72	85	103	113							
	1962	+6	+7	+6	+6	+4	+8	+7	+7	+3	+2	+10	+8	+5	+6	+4	+6	+2
	1963	+2(a)	Nil				—3	—2	+2	+5	+3							
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1960	100	84	103	120	93	82	82	86	94	97	115	124	130	108	95	91	94
	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962	109	94	112	130	102	92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	100
	1963	100(a)	94				89	92	99	108	110							
	1962	+3	+4	+3	+3	+3	+4	+6	+2	+4	—1	+5	+2	+2	+4	+5	+3	+3
	1963	+2(a)	Nil				—3	—2	+4	+4	+4							
Public houses (£711 million)	1960	100	83	102	110	106	82	81	85	98	97	108	114	114	102	95	91	126
	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	126	115	106	99	133
	1962	114	97	116	125	119	97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113	104	135
	1963	104(a)	98				98	94	101	115	113							
	1962	+5	+6	+8	+4	+4	+9	+8	+2	+10	+1	+11	+6	+5	+3	+7	+5	+1
	1963	+1(a)	+1				+1	—3	+4	+1	+3							
Canteens and catering contractors (£102 million)	1960	100	104	97	93	106	105	106	102	95	102	94	94	85	99	106	110	103
	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	115	109
	1962	108	113	106	101	113	113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112	118	110
	1963	118(a)	120				119	122	120	111	119							
	1962	+3	+5	+3	+2	+2	+4	+6	+5	Nil	+6	+2	—1	+4	+3	+2	+3	+1
	1963	+7(a)	+7				+5	+6	+8	+7	+7							

(a) Cumulative figure for January to May compared with corresponding period of 1962.

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during June in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Licensed Dealers

Change of Address:	Robinson Frere & Co. Ltd.
Delete:	3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.
Insert:	Dowgate Hill House, Dowgate Hill, London, E.C.4.
Change of Address:	Chisholm Brothers.
Delete:	Exploration House, Fishmongers' Hall Street, London, E.C.4.
Insert:	21, Wormwood Street, London, E.C.2.
Delete:	Burston, N. & Co. Ltd., Bucklersbury House, 20, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

Exempted Dealers

Change of Name:	
Delete:	Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank Ltd.
Insert:	Clydesdale Bank Ltd.
Change of Address:	Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.
Delete:	20, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Insert:	St. Albans House, Goldsmith Street, London, E.C.2.

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British Film Quota Returns 1962

RETURNS OF FILMS exhibited in 1962, which all exhibitors are required to make under the Films Act 1960, have now been examined by the Board of Trade. The Act provides that cinemas must show prescribed proportions of British films. For the year ended December 31, 1962, the standard quotas were again 30 per cent for films shown as first features and 25 per cent for films (second features and short films) in the 'supporting programme'. Of the 2,163 cinemas (excluding 201 cinemas exempt from quota) covered by the examination, 445 cinemas which satisfied the conditions of the Act regarding quota reliefs had reduced quotas prescribed ranging from 12½ per cent to 28 per cent instead of the standard first feature quota of 30 per cent and 400 of these playing double feature programmes had reduced quotas prescribed, ranging from 12 per cent and 23 per cent for supporting programme films. After allowing for these quota reliefs, the average prescribed quotas for the 2,163 cinemas were 28 per cent for first feature and 24 per cent for supporting programme.

The main points of the analysis are:

(1) The average proportion of British films exhibited at all cinemas for first feature and for the supporting programme was 38.2 per cent. The figures for supporting programmes, however, again well above that prescribed. The proportion of first features – 36.6 per cent – was slightly below the previous year's level of showed little change—44.1 per cent against 44.2 per cent.

(2) Of the 2,163 cinemas covered more than 92 per cent achieved or exceeded their first feature quotas (against 95 per cent the previous year) and 97 per cent their supporting programme quotas (against 98 per cent the previous year). The majority of those who failed to achieve their quotas did so by only a small margin and in many cases this reflected the fact that their competitors had shown more than the prescribed quota of British films.

(3) The average first feature film quotas achieved by the major circuits were 39 per cent for Rank (CMA) cinemas and 43 per cent for ABC cinemas. The figures for supporting programme were 50 per cent and 56 per cent respectively.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, July 5, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Festival in Adelaide	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Commonwealth of Australia Film Division	Br/E 28659	56	July 1
The Man Who Finally Died	British Lion Films Ltd.	White Cross Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28660	100	July 1
Vengeance	" "	Raymond Stross Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28661	83	July 1
Movietone News 1777A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27983	7	July 2
The Marked One	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	Planet Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28665	65	July 2
The Double	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28666	56	July 3
Ricochet	" "	" "	Br/E 28667	64	July 3
Pathe Pic. Series 443-455					
Pathe Pic. No. 447	" "	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28671	9	July 5
Pathe Pic. No. 448	" "	" "	Br/E 28672	8	July 5
Pathe News 63-53	" "	" "	Br/E 28544	8	July 5
Pathe News 63-54	" "	" "	Br/E 28545	9	July 5
Movietone News 1778	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28492	7	July 5
FOREIGN					
Gun Play	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corporation	F 28652	9	July 1
Thin Along	" "	" "	F 28653	10	July 1
Trash Program	" "	" "	F 28654	6	July 1
Summer Magic	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions	F 28655	110	July 1
The Tyrant of Syracuse	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Sam Jaffe, Samuel Marx and International Motion Picture Enterprises.	F 28656	99	July 1
The Three Stooges Meet Hercules	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 28657	65	July 1
The Mongols	British Lion Films Ltd.	Colorama Features Inc.	F 28658	103	July 1
55 Days at Peking	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Bronston-Prado Productions	F 28662	154	July 2
A Gathering of Eagles	" "	Universal International Films Inc.	F 28663	115	July 2
Isle of Sin	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Inter - Allianz Filmhandelsgesellschaft M.B.H.	F 28664	63	July 2
The Three Fables of Love	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Madelaine Films, Franco London Films	F 28668	69	July 4
Seduction of the South	" "	Dino De Laurentiis	F 28669	106	July 4
The Glass Tower	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Bavaria Filmkunst A.G.	F 28670	93	July 4

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

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Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry.

Wednesday July 3

Industrial Buildings in London and Northern Region

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what was the total floor area of new buildings for the manufacturing industry completed in the London and south-eastern region and the northern region, respectively, in each of the periods 1945-49 inclusive, 1950-54 inclusive, 1955-59 inclusive, and since 1960. In reply he said the figures were as follows:

New factories and extensions, for manufacturing industry, given location approval from January 1, 1945.

Completed in Period

Area: thousand sq. ft.

Period	London and South Eastern Region	Northern Region
1945-1949	3,031	11,262
1950-1954	19,559	13,436
1955-1959	36,884	15,164
1960-September 30, 1962*	17,663	8,903

* Information on schemes completed after September 30, 1962, is not yet fully available.

In answer to a further question on the total floor area of new buildings for manufacturing industry authorized in the same areas during the same period the President gave the following information.

New factories and extensions, for manufacturing industry, given location approval from January 1, 1945, to May 31, 1963.

Approved in period

Area: thousand sq. ft.

Period	London and South Eastern Region	Northern Region
1945-1949	19,105	21,924
1950-1954	38,401	13,824
1955-1959	61,189	19,118
1960-May 31, 1963	24,781	12,809

Notes:

Schemes for replacement of buildings destroyed by fire or enemy action are excluded prior to July 1948.

Industrial building approved from January 1, 1959, follows the definition of manufacturing laid down in the revised 'Standard Industrial Classification, 1958'.

Thursday July 4

Diversion of Work to Scheduled Areas of Unemployment

Asked whether, with a view to checking the growth of unemployment in areas of stable employment and low unemployment, he would take steps to prevent the diversion to scheduled areas of unemployment of work normally placed in those stable areas, the President replied: 'No. My responsibility under the Local Employment Act is to encourage employment in districts where a high and persistent rate of unemployment exists or is expected.'

Film Exports to Communist Bloc Countries

The President was asked what progress had been made in promoting the export of British cinematograph films to countries of the Communist bloc. In reply Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade said that our trade arrangements with most Communist bloc countries included quotas for British films. The quotas in the latest arrangements, taken together, were 25 per cent above those in the preceding arrangements. Where, as in the case of USSR, our film exports were not subject to quota, the industry was doing its best. But the difficulties of selling films to these countries were substantial and discouraging.

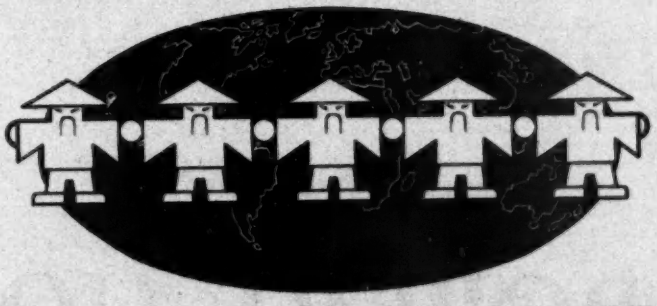
Government Assistance Towards the Development of Marine Hovercraft

Asked what assistance was being given by H.M. Government towards the development of marine hovercraft; and what further assistance was contemplated in the future, the Parliamentary Secretary said the National Research Development Corporation, which was Government financed, was actively engaged in developing marine hovercraft in collaboration with commercial firms.

Friday July 5

Imports of Butter

The President replied to a question concerning the suspension of the import duty on butter, details of which are to be found on page 78 of this issue.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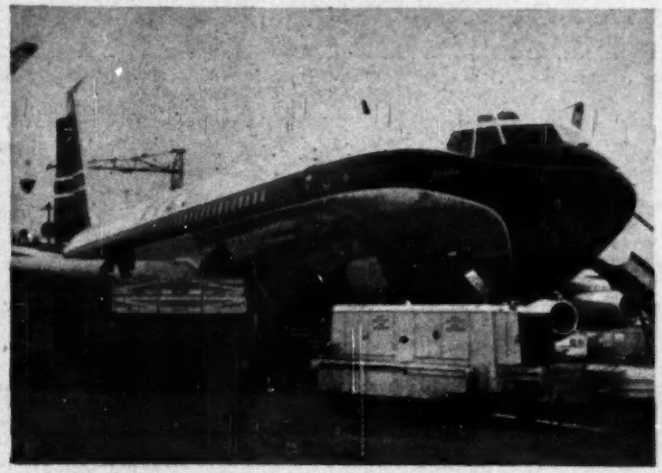
Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page



Part of a large consignment of carrier telephone equipment manufactured by the Transmission Division of Telephone Manufacturing Company, a member of the Pye Group, being loaded aboard a BOAC Boeing 707 at London Airport for express delivery to Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone.

Nuclear Power Station for Egypt

Kennedy and Donkin, London, are to design and supervise the construction of Egypt's first nuclear power station. The power station, which will cost £20m., is expected to be completed in five years and will produce 150 MW.

Aluminium Foil

Star Aluminium Co. Ltd., Wolverhampton, have received orders for 13½ tons of aluminium foil for Hungary, 12 tons for Roumania, 85 tons of milk capping strip and butter wrapping material for Yugoslavia, worth a total of nearly £50,000. An order received from Poland brings this year's sales to that country to 72 tons.

Water Meters for South Africa

Parkinson Cowan Measurement, London, have received an order for a further 15,000 domestic water meters from the Cape Town Municipality.

Mining Equipment for India

Carron Co., London, have received orders totalling £155,000 for haulage gears and winders for the mining industry in India.

Mattresses for the Republic of Ireland and Switzerland

Three new hotels, opened in Dublin, Cork and Limerick, are equipped throughout with Dunlopillo mattresses, and the new Intercontinental Hotel being built at Geneva will have 568 single and 116 double mattresses supplied by the Dunlopillo Division of the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.

Buses and Trucks for Australia

Orders have been received by AEC Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, for six single-deck bus/coach chassis for Canberra and eight Marshal six-wheel trucks for general haulage duties.

Trucks for Egypt

Aveling-Barford, Grantham, have received an order for 20 30-ton payload off-highway dump trucks for work on the Aswan High Dam project. Twenty were bought last year, and total value of the 40 trucks, together with 32 13½-ton payload dump trucks for five Egyptian cement manufacturers, is £1m.

Torque Spanners and Testing Rigs

Orders worth about £6,000 for their torque spanners and testing rigs have been received by Acratork Engineering Co. Ltd., London, for firms in France, Switzerland and Italy.

Electrical Equipment for Greece and Kuwait

South Wales Switchgear Ltd., Blackwood, have gained two orders worth more than £¾m. The contract for Greece which accounts for more than half was for 85 large oil circuit breakers for controlling the public electricity supply to the Athens-Pireaus area. The second contract is for 61 high tension switchboard panels, and equipment for the control of 190 low tension circuits to be installed at the new Kuwait international airport.

Mining and Electrical Plant for Seirra Leone

GEC (Engineering) Ltd., Erith, have received a £170,000 order for mining and electrical plant for an iron ore dressing plant at Marampa, Sierra Leone. The order covers 432 Humphreys spirals and three 6·6 kv. 275 kw. alternators.

Vertical Broaching Machines for France

Lapointe Machine Tool Co. Ltd., Watford, have received a £70,000 order from France for three vertical broaching machines.

Printing Press for Denmark

Vickers-Armstrong (Engineers) Ltd., London, have received an order to supply a rotary high-speed newspaper press to Viborg Stifts Folkeblad of Denmark.

Sugar Plant for Pakistan

Mirrlees Watson Co. Ltd., Glasgow, have signed a £1.4m. contract under which they will supply East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation with two sugar factories.

Wire Netting for Egypt

An Egyptian electrical company has placed an order with Barnards Ltd., Norwich, for £8,000 worth of wire netting.

Tanker Equipment for Japan

The Glasgow engineering firms G. and J. Weir Ltd., and Drysdale and Co., have won orders valued at £35,000 for pumping and engine room equipment to be installed in four super-tankers being built in Japan.

Television Equipment for Cyprus

The Pye Group, Cambridge, are to supply twin 5 kW 625-line transmitters and control equipment to the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation. Programmes will be carried from the existing studio centre to the transmitters by microwave links also made by Pye.

Marine Engines for Ceylon

An order for 100 marine diesel engines for fishing boats in Ceylon has been placed with Perkins Group, Peterborough, by the Ceylonese Department of Fisheries.

Cottonseed Oil Plant for the Sudan

Rose Downs and Thompson of the Davy-Ashmore Group, Sheffield, have received an order worth about £200,000 from Khartoum for a cottonseed oil mill and a cottonseed oil refining plant.

Buses for Finland and Holland

Helsinki City Transport have placed a £110,000 repeat order with Leyland Motors Ltd., Leyland, for 40 underfloor-engined single-decker bus chassis. The firm's latest contract with Holland calls for 24 Leopard bus chassis powered by 125 h.p. diesel engines and 20 Worldmaster bus chassis.

Transverse Propulsion Unit for Japan

Vickers-Armstrong (Engineers) Ltd., London, have received an order from Japan for one 36-inch diameter transverse propulsion unit for a 60-ton floating crane which is being built there for Karachi Port Trust.

Packaging Machinery for Russia

A £135,000 order has been received from Russia by Autopack Ltd., Malvern Link, for a powder bag packing machine capable of handling 3 kg quantities.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 19 .	Approx. 670 acres of primarily agricultural land, but one Lot is suitable for residential development (about five acres). The land will be offered in 18 Lots.	Burn Airfield, Selby, Yorkshire . . .	Richard Pratt & Son, 2 Park Street, Selby, Yorkshire. (Tel. Selby 111).
July 26 .	T.2 hangar 138 ft. by 122 ft., 43 sectional buildings including steel framed, Seco, timber and Nissen huts, a Blister hangar frame, air conditioning and filtration plant, miscellaneous stores and equipment.	Royal Air Force Station, St. Eval, Newquay, Cornwall.	J. Tremain, May & Trevail, St. Columb, Cornwall. (Tel. St. Columb 232).
Aug. 28 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include M.T. engines and spares including gearboxes and axles, plant spares, caterpillar spares, parachute canopies, packing cases, fire extinguishers, radio and radio spares, electron tubes, aero engine and aircraft spares and tyres, cable and general stores.

Sept. 12 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Oct. 9 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
Oct. 17 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Tender Sales

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of a T.2 hangar, originally approx. 240 ft. by 110 ft. but badly damaged by fire, at R.A.F., Fulbeck, near Grantham, Lincs. Apply within seven days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry (C.19a), London, W.C.1, for Tender form.

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 18-19 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081).
July 25-26 .	Plant, engineering and electrical stores, wireless and telephone spares including:	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop. .	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).

Fifteen O'Keefe Merit power units 10 kW. 125/250V., trailer mounted; 14 Lister generator sets 22/24 kW. 110V.; five Watson/G.E.C. generator sets 5 kVA. 230V.; four Coventry Climax fork lift trucks; 38 Fowler generator sets 4½ kW. petrol engined; 75 diesel and petrol industrial engines; large quantity of industrial engine spares including Dennis, Fowler, J.A.P. Lister, Morris, Mawdsley, Paxman, Perkins and Rushton Hornsby; pneumatic hose; Holman pneumatic picks and hammer drills; water pumps; armoured and canvas water hose; 230 Mono pumps; flexible drives; battery chargers 100/250V.; charging switchboards; charging sets; low tension electric cable; power leads; Uniradio cable; filament bulbs; B.T.H. air blowers; telephone bell sets; alarm bells; radar equipment; 274 reception sets AR88 and R220; receivers headgear; installation and conversion kits; web satchels; magnets; Danarm portable saws; drum barrows; 18 ft. telegraph poles; field telegraph ladders; jointers trailer cart; lead acid batteries; pipe grooving and cutting tools; cable jacks; wooden pickets; copper earth mats; 2,750 folding wire cutters; Acrow props; semi-rotary gasoline pumps; machine augers; leather in bends; paint spraying plants; 900 binoculars; scout telescopes; prismatic, marching and wrist compasses; Cooke, Troughton & Sims theodolite; 50 Watts telescopic levels; tripods; tank periscopes; wrist, pocket and stop watches; drawing instruments; measuring tapes; hand torches, etc.

Aug. 2 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel. 73171).
Aug. 13 .	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks. .	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Ministry of Public Building and Works

1963	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
July 16 .	Office and miscellaneous furnishings and domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 0337).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

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Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	June 5, 1963	
773,374	Midland Silicones Ltd.	Organosilicon compositions.
794,283	Fritz Kopp Maschinenfabrik GmbH	Copy milling machines.
809,238	Midland Silicones Ltd.	Organosiloxane compositions.
817,699	Midland Silicones Ltd.	Weld backings.
833,189	Mefina S.A.	Cases for portable sewing machines.
	June 7, 1963	
715,226	Dowty Rotol Ltd.	Electro-magnetic coils.
843,142	Neale, P. E.	Frames or work holders for needlework.
	June 13, 1963	
808,602	Igma A.G.	Spring frame for the upholstery of seats.
	June 14, 1963	
833,395	Moatti, G.	Oil filters.
897,890	Bardocz, A.	Spectroscopic device for the production of time-resolved spectra.
904,983	Moatti, G.	Oil filters.
	June 17, 1963	
863,431	Lamson Paragon Ltd.	Apparatus for recording or indicating hand-written characters.
	June 18, 1963	
715,329	The Glacier Metal Co. Ltd.	Journals.
727,406	The Glacier Metal Co. Ltd.	Aluminium or aluminium alloy journalled components.
833,166	S. A. Geoffroy-Delore	System for reeling out wire and the like from coils.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

The Patent Office

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General

Application for Cancellation of 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 36 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following application has been made for the cancellation of the endorsement 'Licences of Right' on the following Patent:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
685,892	Johnson & Johnson subsequently assigned to Marion Georgian Leger.	Drag line materials handling truck.

Any person may give notice of opposition to the application by filing Patents Form No. 46 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on or before August 10, 1963.

The Patent Office

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

Cancellation of 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 36 of the Patents Act 1949, the Endorsement 'Licences of Right' upon the undermentioned Patent was cancelled on June 11, 1963.

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
709,122	Eaton Manufacturing Co.	Variable speed hydraulic clutches.

UNDER SECTION 36 of the Patents Act, 1949, the endorsement 'Licences of Right' upon the undermentioned Patents was cancelled on June 18, 1963.

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
770,596	Eaton Manufacturing Co.	Variable speed hydraulic clutches.
861,030	L'Electro-Refractaire S.A.	Production of lined pipes.

The Patent Office

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General

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CIVIL ENGINEERING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

approximately **250 LOTS** *comprising:—*

Excavators by Priestman ("Cub" "Wolf" "Panther" "Tiger"), J.C.B. and Traxcavator, Derricks by Anderson and Butters (90'-150' Jibs), Mobile Cranes by Coles-General and Ward La France, Dumpers by Benford, Foden and Liner, Concrete Mixers by Stothert and Pitt, Heavy Duty Tractors by A.E.C. and Scammell with 20 ton Low Loading Trailers, Diesel Locomotives by Ruston and Simplex, 3 berth Caravan, etc. Butters 15 ton Travelling Derrick with 150' Jib and Self Propelled Bogies. Caterpillar Angledozers and Bulldozers ("D4" "D6" "D7" "D8" "D9") International "Drotz" Shovels, International TD14 Tractor, David Brown Angledozer, Towed Scrapers by Blaw Knox, Caterpillar and Le Tourneau (4, 9, 12 and 25 yd.) Rakes, Rippers, and Stumper by Blaw Knox (3, 5 and 8 Tine).
also
Winget 2 cu. yd. Batching Plant, Universal Hydraulic 250 ton Press, Rogers Track Press with Equipment, Avery 24 ton Vehicle Weighbridge, Murray Colgrout Piling Rig with Hoist and Diesel Engine, Compressors and Derrick Parts, Priestman "Panther" Trencher Equipment, Grab Bucket, Drag and Face Shovel Equipment, Dozer Blades, Sheave Blocks, Gauges, Fans, Winches, Centrifugal Pumps, Rail and Sleepers, Earth Moving Tyres, etc.

SALE COMMENCES AT 10.30 a.m.

ON VIEW — MONDAY 22nd JULY AND TUESDAY 23rd JULY, 9 a.m. — 5 p.m. AND ALSO ON MORNING OF SALE FROM 9 a.m.

CATALOGUES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE 10th JULY ONWARDS FROM THE AUCTIONEERS OFFICES, DEPARTMENT BT, BYARD LANE, BRIDLESMITH GATE, NOTTINGHAM. Tel. Nottingham 54272 (10 lines).

BY ORDER OF F. R. EVANS (LEEDS) LTD.,
(Due to the expiration of Warehouse Lease)
WATERLOO LANE DEPOT, BRAMLEY, LEEDS, 13
AND
ANDESTON FOUNDRY CO. LTD., PORT CLARENCE, MIDDLESBROUGH

WALKER, WALTON & HANSON

will **SELL BY AUCTION** on
Wednesday, 31st July, 1963

CIVIL ENGINEERING PLANT & EQUIPMENT,
TYRES, STORES, ETC.

approximately **350 LOTS** *comprising:* —

Vickers Angledozers, International "TD18" Angledozer, Caterpillar "D2" and "D4" Angledozers, General Excavator with Face Shovel and Dragline Equipment, Towmotor Forklift Truck, Generators by Caterpillar, Coventry Climax, Cummins, Delco, Douglas, McLaren Ricardo, Rosswell Hipwell, and Waukesha, Bedford S.W.B. Truck.
also
A large quantity of Tyres of various sizes including 6.00 x 19, 18.00 x 24, 21.00 x 24, Earthmoving and Aircraft Type.
and
Caterpillar "D 13000" Marine Engine, Chrysler Marine Engine, Diesel Engines by A.E.C. Caterpillar "D2", Hercules, and Witte, Petrol Engines by Ford "V8" and Studebaker, G.M. Diesel Engine Spares, "D7" Transmission Case, "D8" Radiators and Cylinder Blocks, Crankshafts, Dozer Blades, Winches, Grease Guns, Underwater Drills, Heliographs, Matchets, Self Tapping Screws, etc.

SALE COMMENCES AT 11.00 a.m.

ON VIEW—THURSDAY 25th JULY, FRIDAY 26th JULY, MONDAY 29th JULY and TUESDAY 30th JULY, 1963, 9 a.m. — 5 p.m. AND ALSO ON MORNING OF SALE FROM 9 a.m.

CATALOGUES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE 17th JULY ONWARDS FROM THE AUCTIONEERS OFFICES, DEPARTMENT 43, BYARD LANE, BRIDLESMITH GATE, NOTTINGHAM. Tel. Nottingham 54272 (10 Lines).

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	July 5	Oct. 4
Europe	June 7	Sept. 6
United Kingdom	May 3	Aug. 2

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 5, June 7 and May 3 respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

No Change

EUROPE

Amendment

The Board of Trade have been advised that the International Swedish Boat Show is to be held at Gothenburg from February 20–March 1, 1964, and not April 2-12, 1964, as previously shown in the Board of Trade Journal dated May 31, 1963, and subsequent issues.

Additions

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL MARINE EXHIBITION – September 28-October 13, 1963.
* Apply, Commissariat General, Bateau Salon Nautique, Port Debilly, 24 Avenue de New York, Paris 16.

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL GARDEN SHOW – February 21-March 1, 1964.
* Apply Salon du Jardin 14, Rue Duquesnoy, Brussels, 1.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions

HARROGATE: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR – January 11-17, 1964.
* Apply, G. Wilkinson, Esq., Harrogate International Toy Fair Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 8921).

LONDON: SIXTEENTH TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – March 16-19, 1964. At Royal Horticultural Society's Old and New Halls, London, S.W.1.
* Apply, Mr. R. H. Hamblin, General Secretary, Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 1439.)

Products of Dundee's Industry

A report of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce Export Group exhibition which was opened on July 8, at the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) showrooms in London appears on page 77 of this issue.

Opportunity for British Construction Machinery in Germany

FOLLOWING the display of British building products at the South German Building Centre, held during the recent British Week in Munich (see page 1457 of *Board of Trade Journal* for June 28, 1963), a reception was recently held in London to introduce Herr Schulte, Director of the South German Building Centre and of BAUMA, the International Construction Machinery Fair at Munich. Members of the trade and technical press attended, as well as a number of representatives from firms interested in BAUMA.

Herr Schulte welcomed the guests and showed a number of slides which gave indication of the size and scope of BAUMA. In 1963, its 10th year, the exhibition was larger than ever in terms of area, attendance, and business done. Orders taken at the exhibition totalled 136,000,000 DM, or approximately £11½m.

BAUMA is held on the Oberwiesenfeld airfield, 4km from the centre of Munich, and in 1963 occupied an area of 210,000 square metres. Twelve countries, besides West Germany, took part this year, including a number of exhibitors from Great Britain, showing that manufacturers from this country can compete effectively in the West German market. Space at BAUMA costs 4s. per square foot.

In 1964 BAUMA will be supported by other exhibitions during the Munich Building Week from March 14-22, 1964, when there will be an exhibition of Building Materials in the Ausstellungspark, near the centre of the city. Information about BAUMA and the Munich Building Week may be obtained from The Building Exhibition, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

28th International

FAIR OF THESSALONIKI

1st - 22nd September 1963

Leading centre of trade in the Mediterranean Area

★ 18 OFFICIAL SECTIONS

★ 2,000 EXHIBITORS from 32 COUNTRIES

★ INTERESTING PRESENTATION OF THE GREEK PRODUCTION

Further information may be obtained from:

The Administration of the I.F.T., Thessaloniki, Greece and through the Greek Consular Authorities.

Quotas for Goods at Fairs in West Germany in the Second Half of 1963

THE MINISTER for Food, Agriculture and Forests of West Germany has announced that import licences will be issued covering sales at fairs to be held during the second half of 1963. Licences will be allocated to firms as previously in accordance with the amount of space booked. It has been agreed with the German authorities that currency up to the following amounts will be made available for goods sold by United Kingdom exhibitors at the above fairs:

	DM
Fruit and fruit juices in tins and bottles	100,000
Roasted and salted peanuts	50,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	500,000
OF WHICH:	
Barley and oat products — up to	25,000
Canned vegetables — up to	50,000
Jams and marmalades — up to	75,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs from the dependent overseas territories	40,000
Ice cream	250,000
Ice cream mix	50,000
Wine	2,000 hectolitres

United Kingdom exhibitors who wish to obtain licences should notify the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Friedrich Ebert Allee 77, Bonn, not later than the first post on July 31, 1963. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of the agent's sub-tenancy agreement for stand space (Untermietvertrag).

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2609).

Dusseldorf Comes to London

LEADING REPRESENTATIVES of the City of Düsseldorf municipal authorities and of the Düsseldorf Chamber of Commerce will visit London between July 15 and 19 to discuss activities connected with the joint Board of Trade and Export Council for Europe British Week to be held there in May next year.

Full support has been promised by the civic authorities, retailers and wholesalers in Düsseldorf for this venture which is being planned as a massive sales drive for British consumer and consumer durable goods in Düsseldorf's shops and stores.

40,000 Visited Construction Equipment Exhibition Second International

THE ATTENDANCE at the Second International Construction Equipment exhibition held at Crystal Palace, London from June 25 until July 5 was 40,000 (against 35,000 at the 1961 exhibition) according to Mr. G. A. Hannah, President of the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment. Visitors from overseas countries totalled 65 against 24 on the previous occasion. The exhibition was reported in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, on page 32.

New Date for Tripoli Trade Fair 1964

THE LIBYAN Ministry of Finance and National Economy has announced that the Tripoli International Trade Fair will now be held from March 28 to April 20, 1964 instead of February 28 to March 28 as previously notified.

Applications for space in the proposed British pavilion (see *Board of Trade Journal* June 14, page 1346) can now be accepted up to the end of July. Any firms interested should get in touch with Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

INTERNATIONAL

HOUSEHOLD GOODS & HARDWARE FAIR

★ COLOGNE ★

Thursday, 5th September — Sunday, 8th September, 1963 (inclusive)

Hardware

★ THE HUB OF THE ^ WORLD ★

Meet the top men of your trade . . . Make direct contacts . . . Inspect the most up-to-date range of goods in Europe . . . Compare quality and prices.

40,000 products from 15 countries will be on show

Further information and Season Tickets at the reduced rate of 10s.6d. from:

DU MONT PUBLICITY CO. LTD., 18, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7 Tel.: KEN 1700

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Morocco and Poland

Correction

THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL of June 14, 1963, page 1352 gave brief details of the 1963 Protocol to the 1959 Morocco-Poland Trade Agreement.

It is regretted that agricultural machinery and tractors appeared amongst the proposed Moroccan exports to Poland in error.

South African Trade Marks Bill

A COPY of the South African Trade Marks Bill, which was recently given a Second Reading in the South African House of Assembly, is now available and may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

Hints to Businessmen Visiting Roumania

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Roumania has been published in the series of 'Hints to Businessmen"

British businessmen who intend visiting that country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to the Board of Trade, Directories and Notices Section, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

Caribbean Magazine

The first issue of *Caribbean Commerce*, a new monthly journal, has been published by Lyndon Enterprises, 18 van Buren Avenue, Diego Martin, Trinidad, W.I. Annual subscription, 25s.

Board of Trade and Customs Officials' Visit to North-Rhine-Westphalia

TWO GROUPS OF British officials from the Board of Trade and from H.M. Customs and Excise visited the Land Government of North-Rhine-Westphalia from July 1 to 5 and were welcomed by the State Secretary, Dr. Oermann, on behalf of the Minister President, Dr. Meyers. These visits were made in response to an invitation by the Land Government which the two British Departments were very glad to accept. Not only did the visits add to the good relations which already exist between Britain and the Federal Republic but, by allowing the British officials to meet their colleagues in the Land Government and to study local conditions at first hand, they enabled useful discussions to take place on common problems.

The Board of Trade officials met in the Ministry of Economics and Transport Ministerialdirigent Dr. Jacobs. Later Ministerialrat Dr. Pashke spoke to them on the economic situation in North-Rhine-Westphalia. The group also visited the Chamber of Commerce in Dusseldorf, the Dusseldorf Stock Exchange, an industrial firm, the Federal Ministry of Economics and the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation in Bonn, the Chamber of Guilds in Aachen and the Wholesalers' and Retailers' Associations in Dusseldorf.

The Customs and Excise officials were welcomed in the Land Ministry of Finance by State Secretary Dr. Freienstein and in the Superior Finance Directorate by Oberfinanzpraesident Dr. Eppler. They had technical talks with their German opposite numbers in the Ministry of Finance, in the Superior Directorate and in the Finance Office, Dusseldorf-North. Later they inspected the harbour and customs installation at Duisberg, industrial installations along the Rhine, and the customs office on the Dutch border near Kaldenkirchen. One member of the group also visited the Federal Ministry of Finance at Bonn.

EXPORT DRIVE

For trade with the East consult

THE CHARTERED BANK

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 433), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

ALGERIA

Pumps: Internal Combustion Engines for Ministry of Agriculture. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21439/63.

AUSTRALIA

Air Break Switchgear for Western Australian Government Tender Board. September 19. E.S.B. 21438/63.*

Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Equipment for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. July 26. E.S.B. 22095/63.*

Relays for Brisbane City Council. August 16. E.S.B. 22073/63.*

BURMA

Brewery Machinery and Equipment; Water Softening Plant; Diesel Alternator for Burma Economic Development Corporation. July 31. E.S.B. 21704/63.*

Civil Stores Committee (I):

Emery Cloth. July 25. E.S.B. 22039/63.*
Expanded Metal. July 25. E.S.B. 21596/63.*
Mild Steel Angles. July 25. E.S.B. 21600/63.*
G.I. Plain Sheet; Bolts. July 25. E.S.B. 21597/63.*
Mild Steel Plates. July 23. E.S.B. 21097/63.*
Steel Tank Components. July 22. E.S.B. 21500/63.*
Corrugated Sheets. July 22. E.S.B. 21721/63.*
Padlocks. July 22. E.S.B. 21424/63.*
Steel Angles; R.S. Joists and Beams. July 23. E.S.B. 21720/63.*
Emery Grain and Powder. July 22. E.S.B. 22309/63.*
Paint; Linseed Oil. July 25. E.S.B. 22308/63.*
Seizing Wire. July 25. E.S.B. 22040/63.*
Wire Netting. July 22. E.S.B. 21599/63.*

CANADA

Manitoba Hydro Engineering Division:

Transformers. July 30. E.S.B. 22099/63.*
Oil Circuit Breakers. July 23. E.S.B. 21437/63.*

CEYLON

Kraft Pulp for Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. July 23. E.S.B. 21710/63.*
Distribution Lines for Electrical Undertakings. August 27. E.S.B. 22044/63.
Consultancy Services for Textile Mill for National Textile Corporation. September 20. E.S.B. 20970/63.
Furniture for Vidyalankara University, Kelaniya. July 30. E.S.B. 21709/63.
Sluice Gates for Irrigation Department. July 30. E.S.B. 22313/63.

Government Stores Department:

Office Stationery. July 30. E.S.B. 21434/63.
Sealing Wax. July 23. E.S.B. 21436/63.

COLOMBIA

Aluminium Conductors, Insulators and Fittings for Empresa de Energia Electrica de Bogota. August 1. E.S.B. 21440/61.

EGYPT

Construction of a Port for Ports and Lighthouses Administration. September 1. E.S.B. 21419/63.*

Egyptian Railways:

Automatic Train Control. October 10. E.S.B. 22310/63.
High Speed Steel Tools. July 31. E.S.B. 21836/63
Brick Manufacturing Plant for General Egyptian Organization for Building Materials and Ceramics. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to August 1. E.S.B. 10614/63.*

Organization for Executing the Five-year-Plan:

Phosphate Ore Plant. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to August 1 E.S.B. 12894/63.*
Workshop Machinery and Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 29. E.S.B. 18365/63.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Steel Penstock and Gate Hoist. August 7. E.S.B. 21442/63.*
Electrodes. July 22. E.S.B. 22067/63.*
Argon Gas; Wire. July 22. E.S.B. 22070/63.*
Turbine; Generator and Station Service Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 22064/63.*
Chemicals. July 22. E.S.B. 22069/63.*
Transformers; Circuit Breakers; Switchgear. August 22. E.S.B. 21441/63.*

FRANCE

Teleprinter Equipment for Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe. August 9. E.S.B. 21705/63.*

GREECE

Cheese Factories for The Agricultural Bank of Greece. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 23. E.S.B. 17817/63.*
Field Strength Meter for Ministry of Works. July 25. E.S.B. 21427/63.*

INDIA

Barrage Gates Control Equipment for Damodar Valley Corporation. August 23. E.S.B. 22305/63.*
Circuit Breakers for Mysore State Electricity Board. July 24 E.S.B. 22001/63.*
Drilling Equipment for Government of Kerala. July 23. E.S.B. 22346/63.
Ore Handling Plant for Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. August 14. E.S.B. 21727/63.*
Paper for Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, July 22. E.S.B. 22030/63.
Marine Distress Signals for Bombay Port Trust. August 27. E.S.B. 21730/63.
Sleeper Plant for Hindustan Steel Ltd. September 17. E.S.B. 22100/63.*
Sprinkler System for Central Railway. August 5. E.S.B. 22029/63.
Transreceivers for Indian Posts and Telegraphs Dept., Calcutta. August 30. E.S.B. 21726/63.
X-Ray Plant for Procurement Circle, Talwara. (Further Information.) Tender specifications now available. E.S.B. 20424/63.*

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Diesel Power House. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 20422/63.
Power Station Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 14. E.S.B. 16531/63.*

Government of Gujarat:

Mobile Crane. August 14. E.S.B. 22012/63.
Rate Contract for Survey and Mathematical Instruments. July 25. E.S.B. 22018/63.

Koyna Hydro Electric Project:

Steel Structures and Accessories. (Further Information.) Tender Documents now available. E.S.B. 20404/63.*
Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20672/63.*

Gujarat Electricity Board:

Mild Steel Plates. July 27. E.S.B. 22342/63.
Diesel Oil. August 5. E.S.B. 22058/63.
Lubricating Oil. July 25. E.S.B. 22059/63.

No. 8 of a series

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Drilling Machines. July 29. E.S.B. 22328/63.*
Milling Machine. July 29. E.S.B. 22329/63.*
Smithy Blowers, Anvils, Blocks and Vices. July 29. E.S.B. 22330/63.*
Perforating Machine. August 16. E.S.B. 21728/63.*
Metal Working Machines. August 17. E.S.B. 22331/63.*

Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh:
Zinc Slabs. July 29. E.S.B. 21473/63.
Steel Wire Ropes. July 31. E.S.B. 21479/63.
Camera and Projector. August 1. E.S.B. 21481/63
Herculite Glass. August 6. E.S.B. 21482/63.
Shear Testing Machine. August 2. E.S.B. 21484/63.
Vibration Measuring Equipment. August 6. E.S.B. 21485/63.
Echo Sounder. August 6. E.S.B. 21486/63.
Deformeter. August 7. E.S.B. 21487/63.
Jackhammer Drill Rods. August 8. E.S.B. 21489/63.

IRAN

Phosphor-Copper for Imperial Iranian Army. August 24. E.S.B. 21766/63.*

Iranian Factories Company:
Steel Pipes. July 25. E.S.B. 21768/63.*
Thermometers. August 18. E.S.B. 21767/63.*

Ports and Navigation Organization:
VHF Radio Station. August 11. E.S.B. 21733/63.*
Diesel Generator. August 13. E.S.B. 21734/63.*
Marine Diesel Engines. July 22. E.S.B. 21765/63.*

IRAQ

Chemicals for Dairy Administration. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 19562/63.*
Cooking Pots for Ministry of Defence. August 7. E.S.B. 22084/63.*
Pick-up Trucks for Government Oil Refineries' Administration. July 30. E.S.B. 22088/63.
Laboratory Equipment; Chemicals for Directorate General of Sewerage Board. August 3. E.S.B. 22094/63.*
Stationery for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 20096/63.*
Water Supply Scheme for Ministry of Municipalities. October 26. E.S.B. 22087/63.

Ministry of Industry:
Agricultural Machinery Work. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 22. E.S.B. 16235/63.
Transformers; Switchgear, etc.; Erection of Sub-stations. October 16. E.S.B. 22086/63.*

Ministry of Health:
Plasma. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 21061/63.*
Thermotherapy. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 21067/63.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Ballinasloe Urban District Council:
Water Boosting Plant. October 8. E.S.B. 22325/63.
Augmentation and Renovation of Filtration System. October 8. E.S.B. 22326/63.
Pumping Plant. October 8. E.S.B. 22327/63.

ITALY

NATO Infrastructure Contract:
Ammunition Storage and Additional Works, Civil Engineering Works, etc., for the Italian authorities. Apply by July 25. G.D. 1423/62 (208).

JORDAN

Vehicles for Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd. August 5. E.S.B. 22081/63.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:
Laboratory Analytical Equipment. August 6. E.S.B. 22350/63.*
Tractors; Seed Sprayers. August 8. E.S.B. 22351/63.*
Power Tools. August 4. E.S.B. 22306/63.*
Cables and Tubes. August 4. E.S.B. 22307/63.*

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Sluice, Air and Check Valves. July 28. E.S.B. 21715/63.
Chemicals. July 31. E.S.B. 21716/63.*

LEBANON

Consultancy Services for Shore Works for Conseil Executif des Grands Projets de la Ville de Beyrouth. July 22. E.S.B. 21295/63.
Street Lighting Equipment for Municipality of Beirut. July 25. E.S.B. 21495/63.*

MALAYA

Steel Tanks for Public Works Department. July 24. E.S.B. 21761/63.

MOROCCO

Cables for Ministere des Postes, des Telegraphs. September 11. E.S.B. 22057/63.*

NEW ZEALAND

Switchgear for Auckland Electric Power Board. August 30. E.S.B. 21745/63.*
Cable for Municipal Electricity Department, Christchurch. July 25. E.S.B. 21770/63.*

Ministry of Works:
Cotton Sheeting. July 30. E.S.B. 22096/63.*
Gate Lifting Gear. August 2. E.S.B. 21800/63.*

New Zealand Electricity Department:
Transformers. September 3. E.S.B. 21795/63.*
Transformers. August 27. E.S.B. 21784/63.*

General Post Office:
Steel Washers. August 6. E.S.B. 22097/63.*
Capacitors. August 6. E.S.B. 22098/63.*
Textiles. August 13. E.S.B. 22335/63.*

PAKISTAN

Couplings for Pakistan Western Railway. July 27. Tender documents without drawing available. E.S.B. 21744/63.*
Pipe Connections and Fittings; Electrical Equipment for Railway Board, Government of West Pakistan. July 22. E.S.B. 22343/63.*

Telegraph and Telephone Directorate, Karachi:
Air Conditioning Equipment. July 27. E.S.B. 21718/63.*
Power Plant Equipment. July 31. E.S.B. 21719/63.*
Tone Keyers and Telegraph Recording Units. August 6. E.S.B. 22031/63
Radio Telephony Link. August 6. E.S.B. 22032/63.

PHILIPPINES

Construction of Sewerage Basins for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. (Prequalification Information.) E.S.B. 21711/63.*

PORTUGAL

Fluorite Prospection for Junta de Investigacoes do Ultramar. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 31. E.S.B. 29591/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
Locomotive Springs. August 21. E.S.B. 22301/63.
Sewing Machine. July 25. E.S.B. 22302/63.
Railway Equipment. July 26. E.S.B. 22303/63.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Aircraft Spares for Ports, Railways and Transports for the Angolan Airlines. July 24 Tender documents in Portuguese available. E.S.B. 21723/63.*
Kitchen, Laundry and Steam Plant; Water Circulation and Incinerator Plant for Public Works and Transports Department. September 18. E.S.B. 21724/63.
Tractors for Junta Provincial do Povoamento. July 30. Tender documents in Portuguese available. E.S.B. 22357/63.*

RHODESIA

Radar Tower for Tender Board. July 25. E.S.B. 22349/63.*

SALVADOR

La Proveeduria General de la Republica:
Adhesive Tape. July 25. Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 22076/63.*
Hypodermic Syringes. July 26. Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 22077/63.*
Tongue Depressor and Applicators. July 30. Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 22078/63.*
White Latex Gloves. July 29. Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 22080/63.*
Fluorescent Tubes. July 30. E.S.B. 21499/63.*
Thermometers. July 29. Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 22079/63.*
Paper. July 26. Tender documents in Spanish available. E.S.B. 21498/63.*

SINGAPORE

Office Equipment for Central Supplies Office. July 24. E.S.B. 22353/63.

SOUTH AFRICA

Radio Stations for City Council of Pretoria. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 22334/63.

Union Steel Corporation (of South Africa) Ltd.:
Straightening Machines. July 29. E.S.B. 22321/63.*
Cold Saw. July 22. E.S.B. 22322/63.*

State Tender Board:
Engines and Alternators. July 22. E.S.B. 22323/63.*
Laboratory Apparatus. July 30. E.S.B. 21751/63.*
Builders Hoists; Concrete Mixers. July 29. E.S.B. 21753/63.*
Brass Buckles. July 22. E.S.B. 22003/63.*
Paving Breakers; Rammers; Sump Pumps. July 25. E.S.B. 22004/63.*
Jet Dispersion Valves. July 25. E.S.B. 22005/63.*
Jet Dispersion Valves. July 25. E.S.B. 22006/63.*
Jet Dispersion Valves. July 25. E.S.B. 22007/63.
Machine Tools. July 25. E.S.B. 22008/63.*
Agricultural Implements. July 23. E.S.B. 21752/63.*
Catering Equipment. July 29. E.S.B. 21754/63.*
Power Tools. July 31. E.S.B. 21755/63.*
Tractors. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 31. E.S.B. 20435/63.*
Lighting Sets; Battery Chargers. July 25. E.S.B. 22009/63.*
Plastic Pannekins. July 24. E.S.B. 22010/63.*

Natal Provincial Tender Advisory Board:
Hydraulic Press. July 24. E.S.B. 21781/63.*
Jackhammers. July 24. E.S.B. 21782/63.*
Front End Loaders. July 24. E.S.B. 21783/63.*
Power Shovel. July 24. E.S.B. 21786/63.*
Tandem Rollers. July 24. E.S.B. 21787/63.*
Road Rollers. July 24. E.S.B. 21788/63.*
Bitumen Hand Sprayers. July 24. E.S.B. 21775/63.*
Air Compressors. July 24. E.S.B. 21776/63.*
Concrete Mixers. July 24. E.S.B. 21777/63.*
Concrete Vibrators. July 24. E.S.B. 21778/63.*
Road Rollers. July 24. E.S.B. 21779/63.*
Disc Harrows. July 24. E.S.B. 21780/63.*
Tip Truck Chassis. July 24. E.S.B. 21795/63.*
Earth Moving Tip Trucks. July 24. E.S.B. 21796/63.*
Tractor. July 24. E.S.B. 21797/63.*
Air Compressors. July 24. E.S.B. 21798/63.*
Greasing Equipment. July 24. E.S.B. 21799/63.*
Grid Rollers. July 24. E.S.B. 21789/63.*
Rotary Road Brooms. July 24. E.S.B. 21790/63.*
Crawler Tractor. July 24. E.S.B. 21791/63.*
Crawler Tractors. July 24. E.S.B. 21792/63.*
Crawler Tractors. July 24. E.S.B. 21793/63.*
Tip Truck Chassis. July 24. E.S.B. 21794/63.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Fire Hose for Central Purchasing Authority. July 31. E.S.B. 22344/63.*

(Continued on next page)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

SPAIN

Coast Defences; Fishing Wharf for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. July 23. E.S.B. 22091/63.
Installation and Operation of Aerial Tramway for Vigo Municipal Council. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 22093/63.
Radioactivity Warning Apparatus for Direccion General de Proteccion Civil. August 20. E.S.B. 22002/63.
Tractors and Angledozers for Ministerio de Agricultura. July 23. E.S.B. 22092/63.
Tank Trucks for Ministerio del Aire. (Further Information.) July 29. E.S.B. 20665/63.

SYRIA

Television Transmitting Stations for Directorate of Broadcasting and Television. August 15. E.S.B. 21756/63.*

THAILAND

Metropolitan Electricity Authority:
Switchgear. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21455/63/D.L.F.*
Transformers. August 20. E.S.B. 21736/63/D.L.F.*

State Railways of Thailand:
Bolts and Nuts. July 22. E.S.B. 22025/63.
Round Mild Steel. August 1. E.S.B. 22027/63.
Mild Steel Plate. July 30. E.S.B. 22026/63.
Manganese Steel. July 25. E.S.B. 22061/63.
Mild Steel Angles. July 24. E.S.B. 21737/63.
Railway Wagons. October 1. E.S.B. 21746/63
Rivets. July 26. E.S.B. 22339/63.
Washers (Steel and Spring). July 29. E.S.B. 22337/63.
M.S. Angles. August 2. E.S.B. 22338/63.

TRINIDAD

Power Station Equipment for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. October 21. E.S.B. 22341/63.

TURKEY

Workshop Material for State Railways Administration. July 22. E.S.B. 22354/63.*

Turkish Maritime Bank:
Anchors and Anchor Chain Cables. July 22. E.S.B. 22023/63.*
Main and Distribution Boards. July 25. E.S.B. 22024/63.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Argentina
Inquiry in respect of mining project – further information. (E.S.B. 29263/62.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 21688/63.)
Agency inquiry for musical instruments; hi-fi equipment. (E.S.B. 21516/63.)
Inquiry for agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 18886/63.)
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 19779/63.)
Inquiry for store and display equipment. (E.S.B. 20846/63.)
Inquiry in respect of construction of refinery and jetty. (E.S.B. 20971/63.)
Inquiry for dental equipment. (E.S.B. 20974/63.)
Manufacture under licence – hydraulic hoists for vehicle bodies. (E.S.B. 21334/63.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 20783/63.)
Inquiry for cutlery; toys; novelty items; kitchen gadgets; houseware; hardware. (E.S.B. 29096/62.)
Inquiry for masonry adhesive. (E.S.B. 21544/63.)
Inquiry for steel plant; plate mill. (E.S.B. 21842/63.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs; household articles; consumer goods. (E.S.B. 21552/63.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for machinery and materials for making elastic tapes. (E.S.B. 21323/63.)
Inquiry for poultry and hatching eggs; poultry farm equipment and appliances.(E.S.B. 20833/63.)

China
Economic report – March 1963. (C.R.E. 967/63.)
Economic report – April 1963. (C.R.E. 967/63.)

Colombia
Agency inquiry for oil refinery equipment; petroleum equipment. (E.S.B. 20787/63.)

Congo Republic (Leopoldville)
Economic report – May 1963. (C.R.E. 7606/G.)

Czechoslovakia/Iran
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7211/G.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for gift articles; lamp shade materials. (E.S.B. 21208/63.)
Agency inquiry for floor coverings; tiles; building materials. (E.S.B. 21491/63.)
Inquiry for woollen fabrics. (E.S.B. 21349/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for piece goods. (E.S.B. 28104/61.)
Inquiry for ships' lifting equipment. (E.S.B. 21816/63.)
Inquiry for rotary printing machines for laminated board. (E.S.B. 21568/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for cycle and motor cycle accessories. (E.S.B. 20957/63.)
Agency inquiry for carpeting. (E.S.B. 21556/63.)
Agency inquiry for sauces. (E.S.B. 21202/63.)
Inquiry for sculptors chisels. (E.S.B. 15638/63.)
Economic report, April 1963. (C.R.E. 213/63.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for knitwear (E.S.B. 18502/63.)
Agency inquiry for quartzes .(E.S.B. 21915/63.)
Agency inquiry for technical consultancy service; electronics; chemico-physical apparatus; engineering products; control equipment. (E.S.B. 19843/63.)
Inquiry for worsted yarns. (E.S.B. 21342/63.)
Inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 21647/63.)
Inquiry for hand tools; hardware; household articles; garden tools and implements. (E.S.B. 20967/63.)
Inquiry for paper serviettes. (E.S.B. 21261/63.)
Import opportunity – fruits and nuts. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Economic report – June 24-30, 1963. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 8323/62.)

Ghana
Inquiry for glass; mirror making machinery. (E.S.B. 20909/63.)

Hong Kong
Agency inquiry for infant foods; P.V.C. raw materials; detergents. (E.S.B. 21350/63.)

Indonesia
Economic report – April 1963. (C.R.E. 1062/63.)

Irish Republic
Inquiry for motor bodies. (E.S.B. 21268/63.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for ferrous and non-ferrous metals. (E.S.B. 21624/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for animal foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 21372/63.)
Agency inquiry for piece goods; men's and women's clothing; footwear. (E.S.B. 19815/63.)
Agency inquiry for plastics products. (E.S.B. 21676/63.)
Agency inquiry for wrapping, packing and filling machinery. (E.S.B. 21551/63.)
Inquiry for porcelain and ceramics; silverware; cut glass-ware. (E.S.B. 21205/63.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for cutlery. (E.S.B. 21176/63.)
Market report on tyres and tubes. (E.S.B. 17701/63.)

Japan
Inquiry for nylon mesh. (E.S.B. 21397/63.)
Inquiry for machinery for plastics industry. (E.S.B. 21560/63.)

Jordan
Inquiry for heating and air conditioning equipment; stainless steel sinks; oil level control units. (E.S.B. 21151/63.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for dustbins. (E.S.B. 21285/63.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for power supply equipment. (E.S.B. 21583/63.)

Norway
Economic report – April 1963. (C.R.E. 2995/63.)

Pakistan
Market report on air compressors. (E.S.B. 14425/63.)

Peru
Inquiry in respect of hospital re-equipment project. (E.S.B. 20569/63.)

Philippines
Economic report – May 1963. (C.R.E. 1323/63.)

Poland
Economic report – May 1963. (C.R.E. 371/60.)

Portuguese West Africa
Preference for national goods. (E.S.B./C.F.)

Rhodesia
Inquiry for motor workshop equipment. (E.S.B. 21242/63.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for consumer goods; textiles; engineering products. (E.S.B. 19480/63.)

Spain
Inquiry for ovens – further information. (E.S.B. 20521/63.)

Sudan
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 7246/63.)

Sweden
Market report on load-carrying road vehicles and buses. (E.S.B. 19156/63.)

Switzerland
Inquiry for steel tubes. (E.S.B. 21515/63.)
Inquiry for motor car accessories; paints. (E.S.B. 20976/63.)

Tanganyika
Manufacture under licence – pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 21332/63.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for ropes and twines. (E.S.B. 21170/63.)

Turkey
Inquiry for paint. (E.S.B. 10571/63.)

U.S.A.
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 21169/63.)
Inquiry for silver plated serving pieces. (E.S.B. 12018/63.)
Inquiry for wire rope; riggers' hardware. (E.S.B. 19704/63.)
Inquiry for gears. (E.S.B. 21390/63.)
Inquiry for wire. (E.S.B. 19703/63.)
Inquiry for novelties; leather goods. (E.S.B. 21337/63.)

Reports on Overseas Markets in the *Export Service Bulletin*

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of April 12, 1963, a list was published of the Market Reports contained in the weekly Supplement to the *Export Service Bulletin* during the preceding three months. Exporters have found this useful, and it will be brought up to date at quarterly intervals; the list below covers the period April-June 1963 inclusive.

These Market Reports are prepared by H.M. Commercial Officers in overseas countries, and each describes the prospects in a particular territory for the export of certain goods. In many cases, they show that openings exist which are at present not being exploited to the full by British exporters. They are written as a result of special inquiries undertaken and of the continuous flow of information arising from daily contacts with British exporters, local consumers, distributors and producers. Information is cross-checked before acceptance.

They thus contain reliable and up-to-date information, collected at first hand on behalf of British industry. While they are not, and do not purport to be, a substitute for market research into openings for the products of individual firms, they do give a general picture of market prospects, the type of competition to be met, the tariff and import licensing positions, which no firm in the industry covered by the report can afford to miss if it is currently exporting, or is prepared to consider exporting to the country concerned.

A subscription to the *Bulletin* (which contains much useful information in addition to Market Reports) costs 10 guineas per annum and single copies may be purchased for 2s.; both are obtainable on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 420).

Market Reports (By Country)

Country	Commodity	Supplement No.
Austria	Reproduction furniture	18/63
Bahrain	Domestic hollow-ware and kitchen hardware	24/63
Brazil	Hand and agricultural tools	24/63
British Eastern Caribbean	Hospital equipment and supplies	23/63
Burma	Agricultural tractors	21/63
Canada	Children's ready-made clothing	24/63
Canada	Integral electric motors	25/63
Canada	Petroleum refinery equipment	24/63
Canada	Sanitaryware	13/63
Chile	Equipment for the fishing industry	13/63
Costa Rica	Hand tools	19/63
Cyprus	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	25/63
Denmark	Portable power tools	22/63
Denmark	Roadmaking machinery and constructional equipment	14/63
El Salvador	Medical, surgical and hospital equipment	23/63
Ethiopia	Made-up clothing	17/63
Ethiopia	Toilet preparations	21/63
Greece	Office machinery	18/63
Guatemala	Commercial vehicles	25/63
Haiti	Paints, varnishes and lacquers	21/63
Jamaica	Scales and weighing machines	23/63
Lebanon	Lifts and escalators	13/63
Lebanon	Machine tools	20/63
Malaya, Federation of, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	14/63
Malaya, Federation of, Singapore North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	Radio, television and related equipment	23/63
Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	Building and constructional materials including builders' hardware	15/63
Pakistan	Domestic and industrial gas appliances	15/63
Pakistan	Machine tools	23/63
Panama	Commercial laundry and dry-cleaning machinery and equipment	22/63
Paraguay	Water pumps	15/63
Portuguese West Africa (Angola)	Agricultural machinery	23/63
Singapore	Consultants and contractors	19/63
South Africa	Commercial laundry and dry cleaning machinery	15/63
South Africa	Furnishing fabrics and other household textiles	16/63
South Africa	Roadmaking machinery and construction equipment	14/63
Sweden	Certain men's wear accessories	25/63
Sweden	Industrial process control instruments	16/63
Sweden	Toys and indoor games	18/63
Switzerland	Plastics products	23/63
Switzerland	Sports goods	23/63
Thailand	Agricultural machinery	16/63
United States of America	Speciality foods	22/63

Market Reports (by Commodity)

Commodity	Country	Supplement No.
Building supplies not elsewhere specified:		
Building and constructional materials including builders' hardware	Mozambique (P.E.A.)	15/63
Sanitaryware	Canada	13/63
Ceramic products:		
Domestic hollow-ware and kitchen hardware	Bahrain	24/63
Chemicals and allied products, oils, fats, greases and paints:		
Paints, varnishes and lacquers	Haiti	21/63
Clothing:		
Certain men's wear accessories	Sweden	25/63
Clothing – children's ready-made	Canada	24/63
Made-up clothing	Ethiopia	17/63
Contracts:		
Consultants and contractors	Singapore	19/63
Cosmetics, toilet preparations, perfumery and hairdressing equipment:		
Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	Malaya, Federation of, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	14/63
Toilet preparations	Ethiopia	21/63
Domestic appliances, domestic heating and cooking apparatus:		
Domestic and industrial gas appliances	Pakistan	15/63
Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations:		
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Cyprus	25/63
Electrical machinery and apparatus:		
Integral electric motors	Canada	25/63
Foodstuffs beverages, produce and tobacco:		
Speciality foods	United States of America	22/63
Furniture and floor coverings:		
Reproduction furniture	Austria	18/63
Machinery and plant:		
Equipment for fishing industry	Chile	13/63
Equipment – petroleum refinery	Canada	24/63
Lifts and escalators	Lebanon	13/63
Machinery – agricultural	Portuguese West Africa (Angola)	23/63
Machinery – agricultural	Thailand	16/63
Machinery and equipment – commercial laundry and dry-cleaning	Panama	22/63
Machinery – commercial laundry and dry-cleaning	South Africa, Republic of	15/63
Machinery – office	Greece	18/63
Roadmaking machinery and construction equipment	Denmark	14/63
Roadmaking machinery and construction equipment	South Africa	14/63
Scales and weighing machines	Jamaica	23/63
Water pumps	Paraguay	15/63
Medical and surgical instruments and appliances:		
Medical, surgical and hospital equipment	El Salvador	23/63
Hospital equipment and supplies	British Eastern Caribbean	23/63
Plastics materials:		
Plastics products	Switzerland	23/63
Radio Apparatus:		
Radio, television and related equipment	Malaya, Federation of, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo	23/63
Scientific and optical instruments including those working by electricity:		
Industrial process control instruments	Sweden	16/63
Sports goods:		
Sports goods	Switzerland	23/63
Textiles including yarns, etc.:		
Furnishing fabrics and other household textiles	South Africa, Republic of	16/63
Tools:		
Tools – hand	Costa Rica	19/63
Tools – hand and agricultural	Brazil	24/63
Tools – machine	Lebanon	20/63
Tools – machine	Pakistan	23/63
Tools – portable, power	Denmark	22/63
Toys, games and model engineering:		
Toys and indoor games	Sweden	18/63
Vehicles and parts:		
Agricultural tractors	Burma	21/63
Vehicles – commercial	Guatemala	25/63

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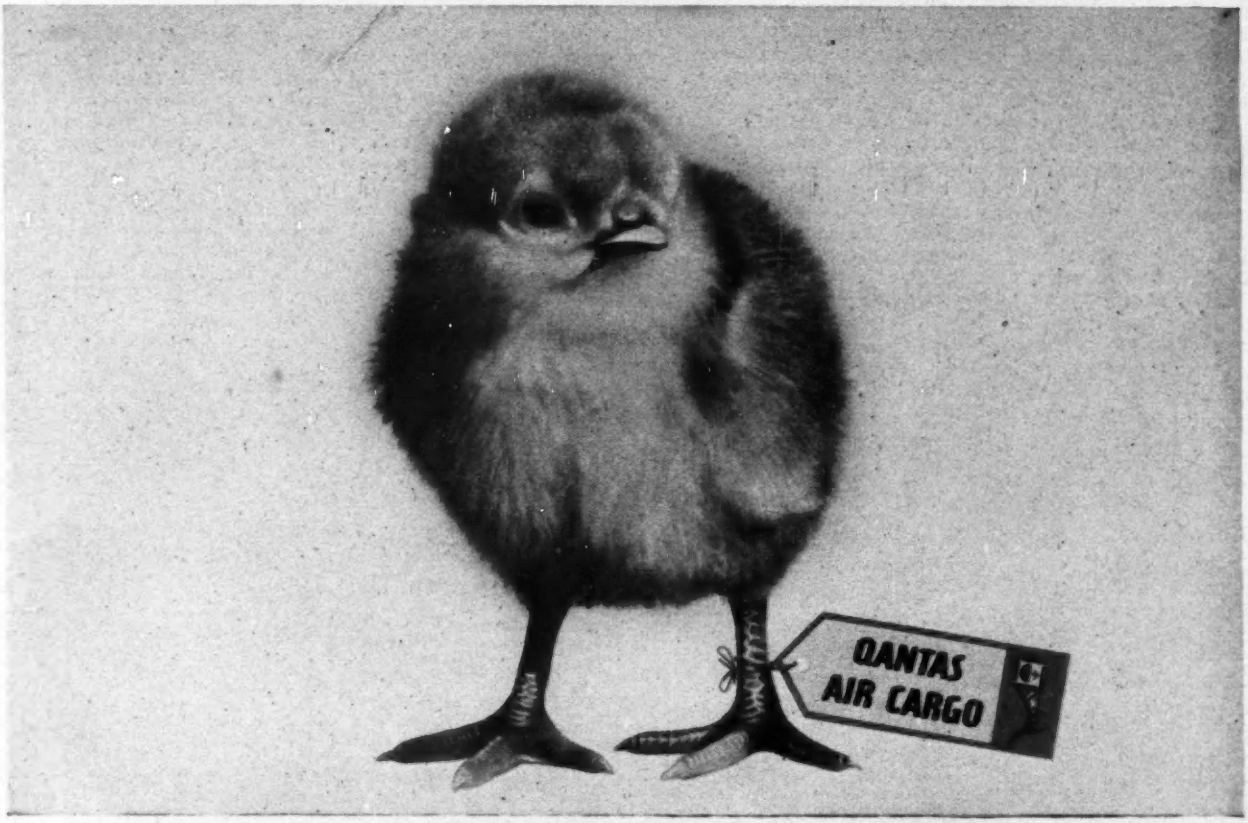

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on June 18, 1963 (plastic coated fibre-glass yarns) and June 17, 1963 (other goods). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
106	*(J) (New sub-item.) Hooks and eyes for apparel:*						
	(1) *When in fancy boxes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 210 (A))		17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 210 (B))		Free	7½%	7½%
170	(B) Mining and metallurgical machinery and appliances, viz.:						
	(3) [Screens or sieves (parts for machines)] . . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	30%	30%	7½% (Under new Items 175 (I) and 208 (U) and Item 170 (B) (5))	15%	30%
	No paragraph.						
175	(I) *(New sub-item.) Wedged wire screens and sieves being parts for screening and sieving machinery* . . . . . *ad val.*	7½% (Under former Item 170 (B) (3))	30%	30%	7½%	15%	30%
208	*(U) (New sub-item.) Wedged wires and wedged bars formed and cut to size (length) or formed and in random lengths, as used in the manufacture of wedged wire screens and sieves* *ad val.*	7½% (Under former Item 170 (B) (3))	30%	30%	7½%	15%	30%
210	[Metal pins (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver or gold or silver plated), viz.: solid-headed short toilet, plain safety, hair; hooks and eyes for apparel; crochet hooks of metal or bone:						
	(A) When in fancy boxes . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	20% (Under new Item 210 (D))	30%	30%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%	No change (Under new Items 106 (J) (1), 210 (A) (1), 210 (B) (1), 210 (C) (1) and 219 (H) (1))		
	(B) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	20% (Under new Item 210 (D))	30%	30%
					No change (Under new Items 106 (J) (2), 210 (A) (2), (B) (2), (C) (2) and 219 (H) (2))		
	Pins of base metal, not being gold or silver plated:						
	(A) Safety pins, not being fancy goods:						
	(1) *When in fancy boxes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%
	ad val.		(Under former Item 210 (A))		5%	10%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 210 (B))		Free	7½%	7½%
	(B) Bobby pins of ferrous metal, not being fancy goods:						
	(1) *When in fancy boxes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%
	ad val.		(Under former Item 210 (A))		5%	10%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 210 (B))		Free	7½%	7½%
	(C) Hair pins, n.e.i., not being fancy goods:						
	(1) *When in fancy boxes:* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%
	ad val.		(Under former Item 210 (A))		5%	10%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 210 (B))		Free	7½%	7½%
	(D) Ordinary pins (e.g. common or household or short toilet varieties) with solid metal heads *ad val.*	17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	20%	30%	30%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
		(Under former Item 210 (A))					
	ad val.	Free	7½%	7½%			
		(Under former Item 210 (B))					
219	Tools of trade for the use of artisans and mechanics and tools in general use:						
	(C) Hand tools:						
	[(4) (a) Woodworking planes, wholly or principally of metal; plane irons . *ad val.*	17½%	25%	25%	25% (Under new Items 219 (C) (4) (a) and (C) (4) (c))	32½%	40%
	(b) Woodworking planes, other; parts wholly or principally of wood for woodworking planes] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new Items 219 (C) (4) (b) and 302 (B) (2))		
	(4) *Planes (woodworking); plane irons:*						
	(a) *Planes, wholly or principally of metal* . . . . . *ad val.*	17½% (Under former Item 219 (C) (4) (a))	25%	25%	25%	32½%	40%
	(b) *Planes, other* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 219 (C) (4) (b))			Free	7½%	7½%
	(c) *Plane irons* . . . . . *ad val.*	17½% (Under former Item 219 (C) (4) (a))	25%	25%	25%	32½%	40%

(Continued on next page)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(H) (*New sub-item.*) *Crochet hooks of metal or bone:*						
	(1) *When in fancy boxes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		17½%	37½%	37½%
	ad val.		(Under former Item 210 (A))		5%	Primage duty 10%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		Free	7½%	7½%
			(Under former Item 210 (B))				
245	Glass fibre (including glass wool) and fibre mixtures containing glass in which the fibres other than glass are not in chief part by weight, and articles made therefrom; yarns and fabrics, of glass fibre or having a fibre content of glass or of glass with other fibres, the fibres other than glass not being in chief part by weight of the fibre content, and articles made therefrom:						
	(B) Yarns; cords and cordage; braids:						
	(1) *Plastic coated yarns:*						
	(*a*) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		20%	30%	30%
			(Under former Item 245 (B))				
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	30%	30%	20%	30%	30%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per lb.*	—	—	—	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
			(Under former Item 245 (B))				
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on May 22, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		20%	30%	30%
			(Under former Item 245 (B))				
302	(B) [Frames for non-mechanical saws] . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	47½%	47½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 302 (B) (1))		
	Wooden tool bodies:						
	(1) *Frames for saws* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		22½%	47½%	47½%
			(Under former Item 302 (B))				
	(2) *Stocks and wedges for planes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		Free	7½%	7½%
			(Under former Item 219 (C) (4) (b))				
459	Textile goods, viz.: of silk or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of silk, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(4) [Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2):]						
	Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed, are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (2):						
	(*a*) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(*b*) Other, not being wholly of silk . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%		No change	
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall by payable.						
460	Textile goods, viz.: of continuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(B) Yarns, not being goods covered by sub-item (A):						
	(2) Other:						
	(d) Other:						
	(1) *Of polyamides or polyesters or combinations thereof, not being raw yarns* *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	12½%	12½%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *ad val.*	—	—	—	25%	25%	25%
			(Under former Item 460 (B) (2) (d))				
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on May 15, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		Free	12½%	12½%
			(Under former Item 460 (B) (2) (d))				
	(C) Woven fabrics, including woven fabrics of monofil and strip covered by sub-item (A):						
	(4) [Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) (a)]:						
	Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (2) *or* (3) (*a*) *per square yard*	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
463	Textile goods, viz.: of flax or of ramie, or of flax and ramie or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of flax or ramie or of flax and ramie, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(4) [Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (1) or (3):]						
	Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (1) *or* (3):						
	(*a*) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(b) Other, not being wholly of ramie . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%		No change	
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
464	Textile goods, viz.: of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(5) Weighing not less than 4 ounces per square yard and not more than 7 ounces per square yard, to be calculated, at the Minister's option, in the unfilled condition (i.e. without dressing and the like), not covered by paragraph (2) or (3):						
	(c) [Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard:] *Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours:*						
	(1) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%		No change	
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(6) Weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2), (3), (5) or (7):						
	(c) [Furnishing fabrics, not printed.] *Of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours:*						
	(1) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%		No change	
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(7) Weighing more than 18 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3):						
	(a) [Furnishing fabrics, not printed:] *Of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours:*						
	(1) Containing not less than 20 per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%		No change	
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
465	Textile goods, viz.: of man-made fibres, discontinuous or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of discontinuous man-made fibres, including continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous), not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(4) [Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) (a):] *Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) (a) per square yard*	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
482	Textile goods, viz.: narrow woven fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 centimetres, with woven or false selvedges or in tubular form and narrow fabrics (Bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, including bias binding with folded edges and such fabrics with printed or embossed designs thereon, but not including goods covered by Item 118, 120 (C), 331, 332 (E) (2), 471, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480 or 481:						
	(B) Other narrow woven fabrics including bias binding:						
	(1) [Waterwaved ribbons] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	22½%	(Under Item 482 (B) (6) (6) (d))	Various	(a) and (B)
	No paragraph.						
	(6) Other:						
	(c) Of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, of plain or matt weaves, *other than moire (watered) fabrics* . . *ad val.*	27½%	50%	50%		No change	

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

(Continued on next page)

Australia (*Continued*)

Revision of Customs By-Laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES:		
Medicines, viz.:		
Spironolactone	285 (B) (1)	Free
Triclofos		
METALS:		
Nickel alloys, unwrought, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 138 (A) (3), being foundry additives used for the controlled insertion of nickel in the production of ferrous alloys		
PINS, berry, with non-metal heads, being a variety of toilet pin, not being fancy goods	449 (A) (1)	Free
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPARATUS, viz.:		
Alexander passalong test		
Lowenfeld mosaic test		
Revised Stanford Binet test, form L & M		
Wing tests of musical ability and appreciation		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS:		
Transistors and semi-conductor devices otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 181 (J) (3), and parts therefor, viz.:		
Transistors, silicon, viz.:		
R.F. type suitable for use at frequencies of 200 mcs. or higher		
Power, having collector current ratings of 15 amperes or higher		
HAND TOOLS:		
Irons, viz.:	449 (A) (1)	
Plane, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 219 (C) (4) (c), but not including plane irons of types used with the following planes:		
Adjustable block planes in size No. 220, or the equivalent		
Fore and jointer planes in sizes Nos. 6 to 7, or the equivalent		
Jack planes in sizes Nos. 5 to 5½, or the equivalent		
Smooth planes in sizes Nos. 4 to 4½, or the equivalent		
MACHINE TOOLS FOR WORKING METALS OR METALLIC CARBIDES, viz.:		
Nut tapping machines, automatic		
Shaping machines otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 172 (C) (2) (a), but not including crank driven or hydraulically operated machines with stroke not exceeding 26 inches	172 (A) (1)	Free
NARROW WOVEN FABRICS:		
Ribbons, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 482 (B), for use in the manufacture of lodge regalia, religious vestments and service and civilian medals, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
OILS, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 226 (C) (2), as follows, viz.:		
For use, otherwise than as lubricating oil, as, or in the compounding, preparation or manufacture of:		
Adhesives		
Agricultural, horticultural and general pest spraying preparations		
Air filter oils, other than for internal combustion engines		
Concrete curing oils		
Cosmetics		
Dust and fibre absorber in industrial premises		
Electrical insulating compounds		
Emulsions for batching textile fibres		
Floor oils		
Flux oils for asphalt or bitumen and road spraying preparations		
Food		
Gas holder filming oils		
Greases which have a drop point of not less than 40°C. when determined by either of the following methods:		
Institute of Petroleum: IP 31/57 – Drop Point of Grease		
American Society of Testing Materials: ASTM D 566-42 – Method of Test for Drop Point of Lubricating Grease		
Heat transfer oils		
Leather		
Mould release oils		
Polishes		
Printing inks		
Quenching oils		
Rubbers and plastics, natural or artificial		
Rust proofing materials		
Stock drenches		
Transformer or switchgear oils		
under security	226 (C) (1)	Free
PIPES AND TUBES (NON-METALLIC) for use for electrical insulating purposes, under security and of the following compositions:		
Asbestos flexible braided tubing		
Fibreglass		
Micanite		
Paper or paperboard not including goods wholly or principally of paper or paperboard coated or impregnated with phenolformaldehyde artificial resins	449 (A) (1)	Free
Polytetrafluoroethylene		
Rubber or synthetic rubber but not including goods wholly or in chief part by weight of hard rubber or silicone rubber		
Textile materials except goods of cotton or chiefly by weight of cotton but not excepting goods of varnished cotton		
Vinyl or vinylidene polymers or copolymers		
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS, of or in chief part by weight of cotton, unbleached, not printed, dyed or coloured, as follows:		
Fabrics, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 464 (C) (5) (b), viz.:		
For use in the manufacture of polishing buffs under security	464 (C) (1) (e) (4)	½d. per square yard or 5% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the lower duty.
YARNS:		
Man-made fibres:		
Polyester, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (b)	449 (A) (1)	Free
Polyester (i.e. raw yarns), otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (d) (2)		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES:		
Medicines, viz.:		
Probenecid	285 (A) (2)	17½% *ad val.*
YARNS:		
Cotton:		
Up to 18 fold, in hanks in the grey bleached or mercerized, undyed, imported in bundles containing not less than 9 lb., of unlabelled skeins, each skein being not less than 1¼ ozs. in weight, for use in putting up in Australia the following, viz.:		
Sewing cottons for household use, in lengths not exceeding 400 yards	464 (B)	Various
Sewing cottons for sewing purposes in the manufacture of apparel, under security		

(*Continued on page* 111)

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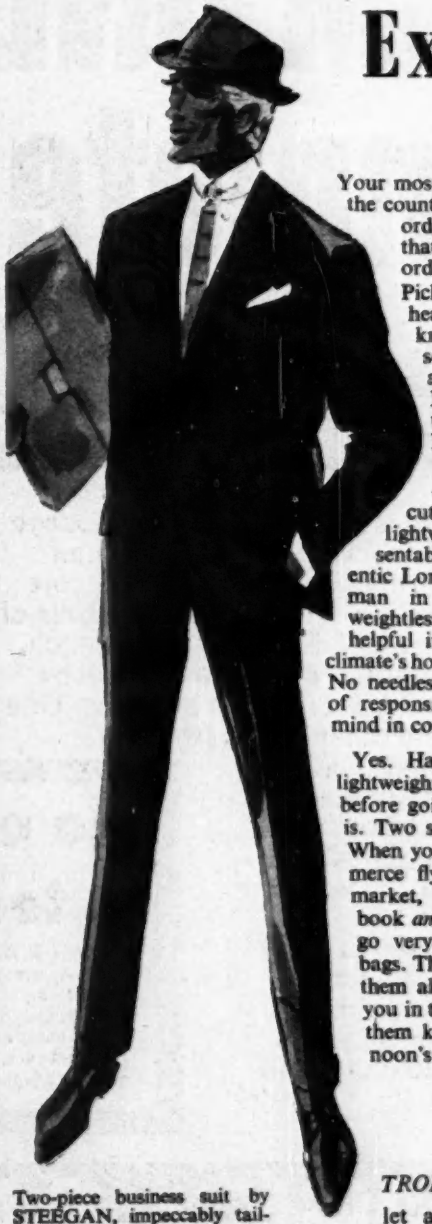

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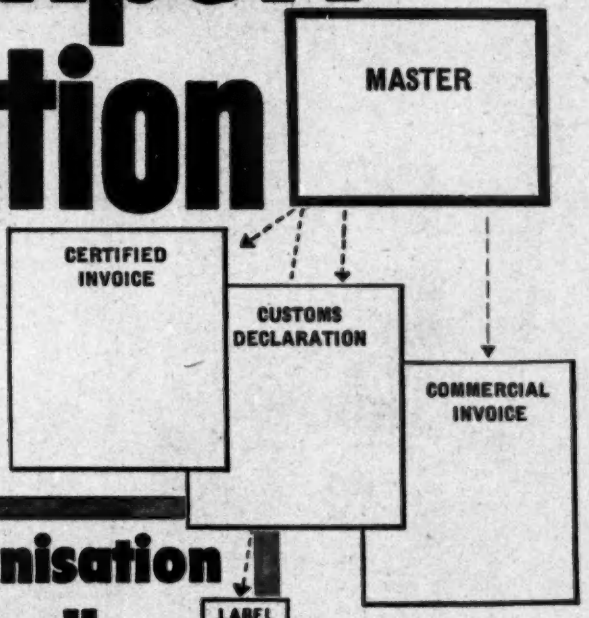

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Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) Shotguns and parts (Tariff Items 189(D) (2) and 189(F)(4)(b));

(2) Elastic fabrics (Tariff Item 331(B) (2) (b) (4)); and,

(3) Processed continuous man-made fibre filament yarns mainly classifiable under Tariff Item 460(B) (2) (d).

References (1) and (2) have been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers. Reference (3) supersedes a previous reference to the Tariff Board, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 28 (page 1487) under reference No. CRE 7579/63.

Details of Tariff Item 460(B) (2) (d) were included in the details of Tariff Item 460(B) which were published in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 44).

Details of other Tariff Items mention above are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125= £Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
189	Arms including Very light pistols, pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition, line throwing guns and the like; parts therefor, not including ammunition:			
	*(A) Side arms, for example, swords, cutlasses and bayonets, and parts therefor; scabbards and sheaths for side arms *ad val.*	12½%	27½%	27½%
	*(B) Revolvers and pistols being firearms *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . each	£30	£30	£30
	*(C) Artillery weapons, machine guns, sub-machine guns and other military firearms and projectors, not covered by sub-item (B) . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . each	£30	£30	£30
	(D) Other firearms, including Very light pistols and pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition only; harpoon guns, line throwing guns and the like:			
	*(1) ·22 calibre single barrelled rim fire rifles . . . *ad val.*	15%	25%	25%
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister each	£30	£30	£30
	(2) Other . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	And, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister per barrel	£30	£30	£30
	*(E) Arms of other descriptions including air, spring and similar pistols, rifles and guns:			
	(1) Air or gas operated . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) Other. . . . *ad val.*	12½%	27½%	27½%
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%
	(F) Parts for arms, including roughly sawn gun stock blocks and gun barrel blanks, but not including parts for side arms:			
	*(1) Gun stocks:			
	(a) In the rough. . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(b) Other . . . *ad val.*	22½%	47½%	47½%
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	*(2) Sight mounts, other than for military weapons . *ad val.*	27½%	55%	57½%
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%
	*(3) For ·22 calibre single barrelled rim fire rifles, other than telescopic sights and goods covered by paragraph (1) or (2) . *ad val.*	15%	25%	25%
	And, in respect of barrels and actions, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister . . . . each	£30	£30	£30
	(4) N.e.i.:			
	*(a) For goods covered by sub-item (E) (2) . *ad val.*	12½%	27½%	27½%
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%
	(b) Other. . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	And, in respect of chambers for pistols, barrels and actions, except as determined by the Minister, when not bearing a proof mark approved by the Minister each	£30	£30	£30
331	Rubber and rubber manufactures, viz.:			
	(B) (2) (b) Elastic, viz.:			
	*(1) Having a width or diameter not exceeding 2 inches *ad val.*	17½%	35%	65%
	*(2) Having a width or diameter exceeding 2 inches but not exceeding 6 inches *ad val.*	15%	32½%	65%
	*(3) Knitted or lockstitched, in tubular form, of the type used in the manufacture of corsets and foundation garments . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(4) Other . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%

* These sub-items are shown for information only; they do not form part of the reference.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than July 30, 1963. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) CRE 8008/63, (2) CRE 8009/63, and (3) CRE 8010/63.

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
FOOTWEAR (complete):		
With outer soles of leather and furskin uppers .	323 (B) (3)	(a) Male stylings, in sizes exceeding size 1 in the second series of footwear sizes or the equivalent; 12s. 6d. per pair and 20% *ad val.*
NOTE: This decision covers such footwear irrespective of the fur being the inner or outer surface of the upper.		(b) Female stylings, in sizes exceeding size 1 in the second series of footwear sizes or the equivalent: 7s. 6d. per pair and 10% *ad val.*
		(c) Other: 6s. per pair and 10% *ad val.*
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES:		
Knife sections for incorporation in the cutting mechanism of agricultural field machines .	176 (F) (3) (c) (1)	Free
NOTE: For Tariff classification purposes the term 'Knife Sections' in Item 176 (F) (3) (c) (1) covers knives and cutting blades, other than those covered by Item 176 (F) (3) (c) (2) or 176 (F) (3) (c) (3), for incorporation in the cutting mechanism of agricultural machines, irrespective of whether the cutting mechanism incorporates one knife or blade or a number of knives or blades.		
SETS:		
Incorporating goods listed in Tariff Item 120 (C) (3) (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) shall be classifiable under the Items applicable to the goods as if they had been imported separately. (Ministerial Direction under Prefatory Note (11).)*		

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

**Prefatory Note No. 11. Whenever goods are composed of two or more separate articles, even though such articles are specifically mentioned in the Tariff, the Minister may classify the goods under such item or items as he directs.*

Substitute Notices

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitute Notice No. 1 (published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 12, 1962 page 82) is amended by Substitute Notices Nos. 24 and 25 as follows:

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Substitute Notice No. 24

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by adding in the first and second columns the goods as shown below:

First Column (Substitute)	Second Column (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
By adding:	
Welding, brazing and soldering fluxes, n.e.i.	Welding compounds classifiable under Tariff Item 422 (A).

Substitute Notice No. 25

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by deleting from the first and second columns the references as shown below:

First Column (Substitute)	Second Column (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
By deleting:	
Narrow woven fabrics, watered (Syn. Moire, also known as waterwaved) for uses for which, in the opinion of the Minister, suitable equivalent non-watered woven fabrics could reasonably be used.	Non-watered woven fabrics covered by Tariff Item 482 (B).

NEW ZEALAND

Customs Tariff Review on Certain Machinery

THE NEW ZEALAND Ministry of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain machinery under Item 352 of the former Tariff (although the new Tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision was made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1964).

The Minister has now decided that machinery approved under Item 352 which is subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from July 18, 1963.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining machinery being approved for further concessionary entry under the present Tariff (Part II, Items 10.1 and 10.2) should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Wellington, on or before July 18, 1963, clearly marking submissions '352 review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

Items from the following classes of goods are covered by this review:

Aerial ropeways, parts of.
Air compressing appliances.
Air conditioners.
Anchors, metallic or refractory.
Armature winding machines.
Bag and sack cleaning and shaking machines.
Bakery machinery.
Baths, galvanizing, welded or riveted.
Belt fastening and lacing machines.
Boilers and equipment.
Bookbinders machinery.
Bootmaking machinery.
Brick and tile making machinery.
Brushing machines for cleaning cream separators.
Brush-making machinery.
Buckle and button covering machines.
Button-making machinery.
Burners, liquid fuel.
Candle-making machinery.
Clamps, lifting.
Chock releases, 'Meco' being appliances to take the place of chock timber for roof supports in mines.

Further details of the items concerned and details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its Trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2611), quoting reference 869/2/63.

Any British firm or Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

URUGUAY

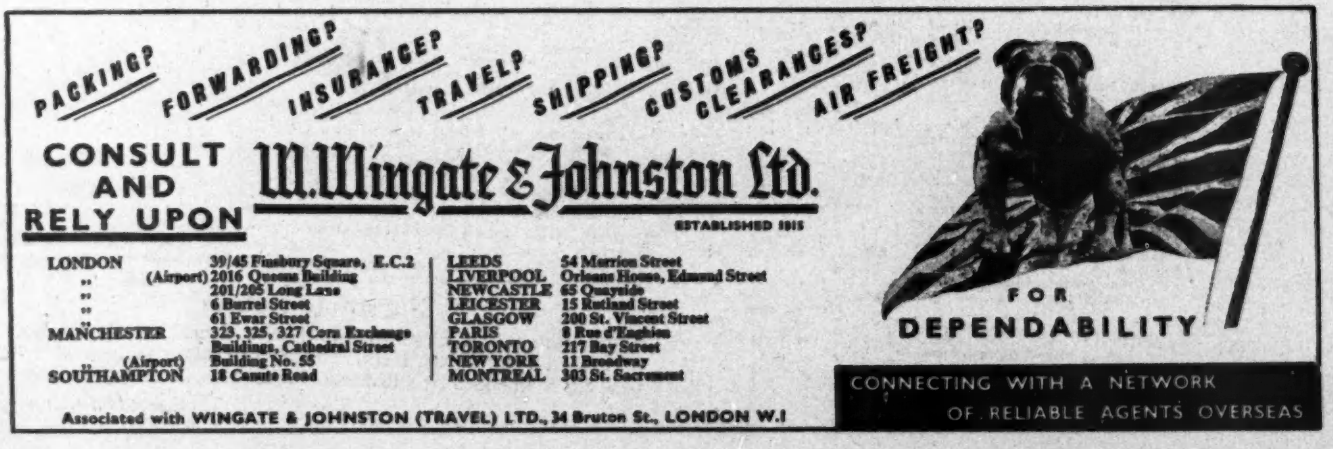
Protection of Shipping

BY A DECREE dated June 13, 1963, the Uruguayan Government announce that articles, merchandise, products and goods imported in national flag dry cargo ships shall be exempted from 50 per cent of the 20 per cent surcharge established by Article 1 of the decree dated April 14, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journals* of April 26, page 979, and May 3, pages 1044/1045). The amount so exempted shall be refunded by the Bank of the Republic at the time clearance is authorized. In addition, articles, merchandise, products and goods not subject to surcharge and included within the provisions of Article 5 of Law 12,670 of December 17, 1959 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 15, 1960, page 137, para. 4) shall be exempted from the 6 per cent tax on transfer of funds abroad when they are imported in national flag dry cargo ships.

ARGENTINA

Exclusion of Specified Items from 5 per cent Tax

H.M. EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report that under a recent Argentine Decree (No. 4443 of May 31) goods imported under the terms of special development laws are exempted from payment of the 5 per cent tax established by Decree No. 11452 of October 29, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 9, 1962, page 977).



PARAGUAY

Import Tax on Construction Materials

H.M. EMBASSY at Asuncion report the publication of Paraguayan Government Decree No. 27,753 of April 1, 1963, which places an additional charge of one per cent on imports of the following materials used for construction:

LAFTA Classification	Paraguayan Customs Paragraph	Description
85-25 0 01	687	Electrical insulators.
85-25 0 99	686	Insulating material in general and acoustic material.
69-10	426	Sanitary appliances and accessories.
69-08	251	Glazed tiles of ceramic material.
70-16	198	Glass, porcelain, paving tiles, including all kinds of mosaics.
68-11	196	Balustrades of cement or other material.
39-02 9 99, 39-03 9 99, 69-02 1 99, 69-02 2 99, 69-02 3 99, 69-02 4 99, 69-02 5 99	1217	Paving tiles of plastic material.
69-02 2 99, 69-02 3 99, 69-02 4 99, 69-02 5 99	209	Refractory tiles.
44-05, 44-13	766	Rods and levers for openings.
32-09 1	261	Varnishes.
85-02 9 99	684	Arresters for doors.
73-21 0 01	451	Iron joists.
85-19 4 99	708	Distribution boxes for electricity.
15-07 1 09, 15-07 2 09	254	Oil for preparing paints.
25-22 0 01, 25-22 0 02	169	Lime of any kind.
68-11	196	Septic tanks.
84-61 1 01, 84-61 1 99, 73-18 1 01, 73-18 2 01, 73-18 1 11 21 99, 73-18 2 11 21 99	446/578/579	Valves and tubes of iron, bronze or copper.
73-18 1 11 21 99, 73-18 2 11 21 99	445	Pipes or tubes of steel, corrugated.
68-11	196	Pipes or tubes of cement or cement fibre.
78-05 0 01	607 c	Pipes or tubes of lead.
69-03 1 99, 69-03 2 99, 69-03 3 99, 69-03 4 99, 69-03 5 99, 69-03 9 99	218	Pipes or tubes of ceramic material.
—	882	Tarred and grey pasteboard.
83-01 1 01, 83-01 1 02, 83-01 1 99, 83-01 9 01, 83-01 9 02, 83-01 9 99	527–528–529 580–581	Locks of iron, copper or bronze.
73-31 99	530–531–532	All kinds of nails of iron.
73-21 99	427	Iron poles.
73-17	429	Columns, pipes and tubes of cast iron.
73-20 01	430	Fittings of cast iron for pipes or conduits.
73-18 1 01, 73-18 1 11, 73-18 1 21, 73-18 1 99, 73-18 2 11, 73-18 2 21, 73-18 2 99, 73-18 9 01, 73-18 9 02, 73-18 9 99	445	Pipes or tubes of galvanized iron.
73-20 01, 73-20 99	446	Fittings for pipes and tubes of galvanized iron.
76-08 99, 73-21 99	451–602 g	Winding shutters of iron and aluminium.
60-16, 78-09	253 c 190	Corrugated glass sheets. Cement fibre sheets and similar compositions.
73-13, 76-03 0 01	443 602 443	Galvanized corrugated sheets. Corrugated aluminium sheets.
85-20 1 01, 85-20 1 99, 85-20 2 01, 85-20 2 99	696 708	Electric incandescent lamps of over 5 candle power. Fluorescent lamps or tubes.
83-02 9 99	500/501/567	Door knockers, bolts, hinges, sash bolts or strap hinges of iron, smooth or tinned, varnished, enamelled, galvanized or coated with any other base metal or copper, exclusively used in building.
—	169	Waterproofing material of all kinds.
85-26	685	Switches of all kinds.
69-04	208/210	Bricks of all kinds.
68-03 01	190	Slates of artificial stone.
70-20 1 01	253 c	Glass wool.
32-12	268	Putty.
44-14, 44-15 0 99	762	Wood, veneered and laminated of all kinds.
25-15 2 01	181	Marble.
73-21 0 99, 44-23 0 03	451/779	Frames of metal and of wood of all kinds.
69-02	209	Refractory bricks.
73-28	450	Expanded metal.
83-12	564/770, 771/772	Metal and wooden mouldings of all kinds.
44-13	791	Parquet.
79-08	198	Glazed flags or slabs.
70-16	253	Glass flags or slabs.
73-11 1 01, 73-11 1 51	442/443	'T', 'TT', and 'U' Sections. 'Grey' sections.
75-08 2	602 g	Special aluminium sections for the construction of openings.
—	187	Volcanic stone.
96-02 0 02, 96-02 0 99	1044 g	Brushes, rulcanized or otherwise.
28-19 0 01, 28-23 1 01, 28-23 1 02, 32-07 32 09	256/257, 254/ 275/76	Paints of all kinds.
59-10 0 01	1013	Linoleum flooring.
45-02 0 01	815 a	Cork sheets for insulation.
—	882	Partitioning sheets of any material.
68-09	194	Gypsum sheets.
73-21 0 99, 44-23 0 03	451/779	Doors and shutters of all kinds of metal and wood.
76-08 0 99		Awning of any kind of material.
39-07 0 99, 73-21 0 99	602 g/1217, 440/ 563/601/	Grills for gutters.
85-19 4 02	685	Switchboards for electrical installations.
—	160	Tarred cloth.
78-05 0 01	1155 o	Lead piping.
73-10 0 01	442/443	Iron bars up to 2 in.
70-05 1 01, 70-05 1 02, 70-05 9 01, 70-05 9 02	249/250/251	Flat glass, thin, thick and corrugated, ground, frosted and figured.
21-20 01, 21-20 02, 21-20 03, 21-20 99	171	Industrial calcium sulphate (gypsum).
25-23 01, 25-23 02	173	Grey and white Portland cement.
25-23 03	601	Fittings for bathroom installations of any kind of material, not connected to pipes.

The charge fixed by this Decree will not be applied to imports which appear in the national lists negotiated with the Latin American Free Trade Area.

ECUADOR

Customs Tariff

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito has reported that the Ecuadorean Import List II (luxuries) has been amended as follows:

Item No. — *Description*

725 Gauze, netting and trellis, of iron or steel wire; expanded metal of sheet iron or sheet steel:

(b) Netting and trellis (only wire netting of high quality steel mesh of ·25 inch and of wire of 0·092 used exclusively for filters, for pressure tanks, and for removing sand from drinking water supply systems, and wire netting of metal, in a square or hexagonal pattern, used in forming enclosures for poultry or for sifting coffee or cocoa.)

Import Control

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito have reported that the following changes have been made to the Ecuadorean Import Lists:

Transferred from List I (essential and useful goods) to List II (Luxuries):

Item No.	Description
548	Yarn of other Vegetable textile materials, n.e.s.i. (except yarns for making rope-soled shoes or slippers).
566	Cabling, cordage and twine, plaited or not: (b) Of hemp, flax, jute, abaca, agave, aloe, sisal and similar fibre: (2) Of sisal, jute or abaca.

Atlantic Provinces Trade Commissioner's Telephone Number

THE TELEPHONE number of the British Trade Commissioner for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, published in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, *Board of Trade Journal* June 28, 1963, should read: '422-7488 and 422-7489'.

MEXICO

Import Licensing

BY DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial*, and effective on the date of their publication, goods under the following headings were made subject to prior import licence:

Published on April 23, 1963.

251.01.02. Palmyra fibres.
260.03.00. Sulphur, ground.
260.03.01. Sulphur, unground.
670.02.11. Iron or steel cable, galvanized, more than 4 mm. in daimeter, composed of more than 5 strands and with untwisted core of the same material.
670.02.12. Iron or steel cable, even with vegetable fibre core.
715.11.16. Lathes of all kinds.

Published on June 3, 1963.

715.11.57. Universal parallel lathes for metals.

Published on June 15, 1963.

670,02.09. Iron or steel cable, with or without vegetable fibre core, up to 5 cm. in diameter, except cable falling within heading No. 670.02.11.
670.02.10. Iron or steel cable, with or without vegetable fibre core, more than 5 cm. in diameter.

Published on June 19, 1963.

534.00.05. Sterilized silk and other sterilized products, for ligatures.
648.05.00. Yarn and thread of asbestos, of any kind.
648.05.01. Asbestos fabrics.
649.15.99. Articles of asbestos, n.s.m.
680.04.04. Links for uniting chains, of iron or steel.
685.02.99. Pocket knives or folding knives with handles of all sorts, n.s.m.
718.15.01. Apparatus for regulating the pressure of liquids or gas, coupled to valves or manometers.
741.00.07. Belts, endless or otherwise, of asbestos containing fabric or not, for use with machines.
743.00.01. Separate and spare parts for radio and television aerials.
749.05.97. Separate and spare parts of iron or steel, whether or not alloyed with other metals, for machines and appliances used in agriculture, industry, mines or in the arts, weighing up to 5 kilog., n.s.m.
862.01.99. Separate parts identifiable as being exclusively for lamps, n.s.m. . . . . Duty on lamps according to kind.

The restriction on goods under headings No. 670.02.09, No. 670.02.10, No. 670.02.11 and No. 670.02.12, include the Free Zones and Perimeters of Mexico.

MONSERRAT

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of a resolution dated March 19, 1963, which amends the First Schedule to the Monserrat Customs Tariff as follows:

Item	Article	Rates of Duty	
		Full	Preferential
66	Oils:		
	(b) Fuel for internal combustion engines .	3d. per gal.	2d. per gal.
	(d) Illuminating including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils . .	4½d. per gal.	3d. per gal.
	(g) Motor spirit including benzine, benzoline, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally	1s. 3d. per gal.	10d. per gal.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Mail Services to British Guiana Resumed

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announce that the surface mail service to British Guiana which has been suspended since April because of the general strike there has now been resumed. The airmail service was resumed on June 7.

UNITED STATES

Investigation into Imports of Certain Alloys

THE DIRECTOR of the United States Office of Emergency Planning is undertaking an investigation under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act, 1962, to determine whether imports of manganese and chromium feroalloys, electrolytic manganese and chromium are threatening or impairing the national security of the United States.

Interested persons wishing to submit comments should do so, in writing, within 45 days of the public notice issued on May 30, 1963. (All known United Kingdom producers have been informed.) A further 30 days are allowed for filing rebuttal material to the statements so submitted. All material submitted, which will be open to public inspection except where confidential treatment is requested, should be addressed to the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Washington 25, D.C. Twenty-five copies are required.

Information about this Notice may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Further Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches.

Regulation No. 29/63 Adjusting and laying down sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs in shell and live and slaughtered poultry and determining the levies on imports from third countries of poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes weight per head and slaughtered poultry, for the period from April 1, to June 30, 1963. Price 8d.

Regulation No. 30/63 Postponing the date of application of the levy system in respect of certain pigmeat products. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 31/63 Providing for exceptions to Article 17 of the Council's Regulation No. 19 in the matter of advance fixing of the levy on certain products. Price 8d.

Regulation No. 32/63 Extending the term of validity of the Commission's Regulation No. 131 temporarily restricting the maximum amount of the refund on exports to Member States of certain processed products derived from cereals. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 33/63 To amend the special levy and special sluice-gate price for poultry spines and necks and standardize sluice-gate prices for parts of farmyard poultry of all kinds. Price 8d.

Regulation No. 34/63 To amend the Commission's Regulations Nos. 92 and 97 in the matter of export refunds fixed in advance. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 35/63 Embodying addenda to Article 40 of Regulation No. 3 and Article 68 of Regulation No. 4 (family allowances for workers on temporary posting). Price 5d.

Regulation No. 36/63 Concerning social security for frontier workers. Price 1s. 3d.

Power Station Practice

The first volume of what is claimed to be 'the world's most up-to-date text book' on modern power station practice has been published by the Central Electricity Generating Board. It is an edited version in five volumes of a correspondence tuition course and the remaining four volumes will be published at regular intervals. The volumes can be obtained singly or in sets from the Public Relations Branch, CEGB, Bankside House, London, S.E.1. Price £3 per volume or £15 per set.

FRANCE

Duty Free Quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 27, 1963, announced the establishment of the following duty free quotas for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1963, inclusive:

1. A quota of 23,000 metric tons within which benzene, for use other than as a carburant or a fuel (Tariff No. 29.01 D I b1), may be admitted free of customs duty (See *Board of Trade Journal* of January 18, 1963, page 175).
2. A quota of 2,000 metric tons within which wire rod of fine carbon steel, simply hot rolled or extruded, of a diameter between 4.5mm. and 6mm. and having a carbon content of between 0.62 per cent and 0.74 per cent (Tariff No. 73.15 A IV b 1), may be admitted free of duty.
3. A quota of 1,200 metric tons within which wire rod of fine carbon steel, simply hot rolled or extruded, of a diameter between 4.5mm. and 13mm. (Tariff No. 73.15 A IV b 1) and having a content of between 0.60 per cent and 1.05 per cent of carbon; 0.05 per cent or less of sulphur and phosphorus taken together; between 0.10 per cent and 0.25 per cent of silicon; 0.1 per cent or less of all other constituents taken together with the exception of manganese, may be admitted free of duty.

The qualifying conditions for these concessions are set out in a decree of April 12, 1962, published in the French *Journal Officiel* of April 18, 1962.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global Quota for Pigmeat for Canning and Salting

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 29, 1963, announced the opening of a quota for the import of pigmeat (Tariff heading ex 02.01 A.IIIa), for canning and salting, originating in and imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone with the exception of the member countries of the European Economic Community.

Imports will be confined to chilled or frozen sow meat, except carcasses and half-carcasses, and to chilled or frozen ham.

Global import licences will be granted to the Societe Interprofessionnelle du Betail et des Viandes (SIBEV), 2, rue de la Michodiere, Paris, 2.

Importers should apply to the Societe for import certificates within the global licences in accordance with conditions set out in a notice which importers may obtain from June 29 onwards at the Ministere de l'Agriculture (Direction des Produits, Sous-direction du Commerce Exterieur), 3, rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris, 7, and at the offices of SIBEV.

Permission to clear the sow meat will only be given if it is accompanied by a certificate indicating that the meat is that of sows intended for slaughter which have been slaughtered in an abattoir approved for exports.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

AUSTRIA

Global Import Quotas

IT HAS BEEN announced in the Austrian *Internationale Wirtschaft* of June 21, 1963, that those global import quotas established under the EFTA Convention which remain in being after the Austrian liberalization measures coming into force on July 1 will be increased by a further 20 per cent from that date.

The list of global quotas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962, will be replaced as soon as the Austrian authorities publish a revised quota list. In the meantime, the quota values shown in this list should be increased by 105.9 per cent.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2214), quoting reference No. CRE 5242/63.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Beef Cattle for Slaughtering

THE FEDERAL Ministry of Agriculture have authorized the import of 500 head of beef cattle for slaughtering from the United Kingdom. Any cattle sent must reach Germany before September 1, 1963.

The names of German importers and further information can be obtained, if required, from Aussenhandelstelle für Erzeugnisse der Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Foreign Trade Office for Food and Agricultural Products), Frankfurt-am-Main, Adickesallee 40.

Foodstuffs Regulations

THE TEXT of a Federal German order of June 20, 1963, relating to dietetic foodstuffs (Verordnung über diätetische Lebensmittel) is published in *Bundesgesetzblatt* Part I No. 32 of June 27, 1963.

Any inquiries regarding this Notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.37, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

ALGERIA

Global Import Quotas for Textiles

IT HAS BEEN announced in Algiers that a global import quota has been opened in respect of the following:

Tariff No. 51-04 *d*: Woven fabrics of continuous artificial textile fibres.

Tariff No. 55-07: Cotton terry-fabric gauze, absorbent or other.

Tariff No. 55-08: Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton.

Tariff No. 55-09: Other woven fabrics of cotton.

Tariff No. 56-07: Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste).

There is no indication of the size of the quota, which is for the second half of this year.

Applications for licences are to be addressed to the Ministry of Commerce, and are to be deposited at the office of OFALAC 42 rue Larbi-M'hidi, Algiers. They should be made not later than July 15, 1963.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

LEBANON

Licensing Regulations

THE EXPORT of solid beet sugar and cane sugar from Lebanon and the import of Sucaryl are now subject to a prior licence.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

Customs Law

ROUND IRON BARS with a diameter of between 10 and 24mm., meant for construction work are no longer allowed exemption from Customs duty under Article 245 of the Lebanese Customs Law.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

Vegetable Oils Statistics

World vegetable oil supplies continued to expand in 1962, rising by 5 per cent to a record 17·9m. tons, according to estimates contained in the latest edition of the Commonwealth Economic Committee's annual Review, *Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds*. The review is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or from the Executive Secretary, Commonwealth Economic Committee, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Price 10s., by post 10s. 9d.

IRAN

Export-Import and Exchange Control Regulations

PRELIMINARY DETAILS of the new import regulations for Iranian year 1342 (March 21, 1963, to March 20, 1964) were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 26, 1963, and the preamble to the regulations was published on May 3, 1963. A full translation of the tariff has now been received from the British Embassy in Tehran and this can be inspected at the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

The list of goods the import into Iran of which is prohibited in Iranian year 1342 can be ascertained by amending the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 11, 1962, in accordance with the lists published on April 26, 1963.

Any inquiries about this notice should be referred to Export Services Branch at the above address.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 342 published as Government Notice No. 403 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of June 28, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff. For an increase in duty on:

1. Interlinings from the various duties leviable under tariff items 78(9)(a) and 78(9)(b) to 40 per cent *ad valorem* or 10 cents per yard, whichever duty shall be the greater, in the intermediate column.
2. Codeine and its derivatives morphine, phenacocine and pethidine from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 7934/63; (2) CRE 7979/63.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian Assets

THE IMPENDING LIQUIDATION of the following Indian businesses has been reported by H.M. Consulate-General in Lourenço Marques. Claims against their assets must be submitted by July 22.

District of Antonio Edes

Baussanji Paussanji
Karsandas Givandas & Co. Ltd.
Haridas Mulji & Co. Ltd.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

REPUBLIC OF MALI

Import and Export Duties Modifications

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of June 22, 1963, contained a notice relating to the Malian Government Decree No. 16, of January 16, 1963, which suspended all duties and taxes, except the statistics tax, which had hitherto been payable on seed potatoes (No. 07-01 E1 of the tariff).

Details were given also of modifications to fiscal import duties on 'paper and cardboard, made in continuous lengths, single-ply, other,' (48-01 E4 of the tariff) the import duty on which has been reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent, and to 'printed matter, administrative printed matter and forms,' (47-11 D1 of the tariff) on which fiscal import duties have been increased from 5 per cent to 15 per cent.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

SINGAPORE

Import Licensing Regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that with effect from July 1, 1963, specific import licences will be required for the importation of television receivers, antennae, components and spare parts from all sources. This measure appears to be a move to reduce the retail prices of sets as licences will be issued against evidence of distributors' margins.

(Continued on next page)

Singapore (*Continued*)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	Products
(A) Metal working	(i) Metal torchlight cases.
	(ii) Steel drums of up to 10 gallons capacity.
	(iii) Steel and Aluminium door and window frames.
	(iv) Metal fasteners including bolts and nuts, screws, rivets and staples.
	(v) Hand tools, all types.
	(vi) Metal wire.
	(vii) Cable, rope.
	(viii) Cutlery, all types.
	(ix) Metal hardware
	(x) Metal household utensils.
	(xi) Pressed, rolled, extruded, forged or die-cast non-ferrous products.
(B) Chemical	(i) Matches.
	(ii) Calcium carbide.
	(iii) Polyvinyl chloride.
	(iv) Welding electrodes.
	(v) Hydrogen.
	(vi) Natural and synthetic tannins.
	(vii) Vitamins and vitamin preparations.
	(viii) Aluminium oxide.
	(ix) Titanium dioxide.
	(x) Petro-chemicals.
	(xi) Wood distillation and recovery of by-products.
	(xii) Steel phosphorising chemicals.
	(xiii) Ferro alloys.
	(xiv) Insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides.
	(xv) Printing inks (excluding operations starting from paste pigments).
(C) Tanning	Dressed leather.
(D) Ceramics	(i) Mosaic tiles.
	(ii) Wall tiles.
	(iii) Crockery.
	(iv) Conduit pipes.
(E) Food	(i) Completely processed chicken.
	(ii) Canned food, all types.
	(iii) Cured meat.
	(iv) Breakfast cereals.
	(v) Refined sugar.
	(vi) Margarine, lard shortenings.
	(vii) Instant coffee.
	(viii) Honey.
	(ix) Preserved fruits and fruit preparations.
	(x) Fruit and vegetable juices.
	(xi) Sugar confectionery.
	(xii) Frozen poultry.
	(xiii) Frozen egg pulp and dried egg powder.
	(xiv) Preserved coconut milk.
	(xv) Preserved toddy.
(F) Textiles	Spun, woven, bleached, dyed, finished or knitted goods of all types.
(G) Toilet preparations	Dental products.
(H) Cosmetics	Cosmetics, all types.
(I) Rubber goods	Hygienic medical and surgical rubber goods.
(J) Manufacture of rubber products	(i) Rubber belts for industry.
	(ii) Pressed rubber articles.
	(iii) Rubber rods, hoses, and pipes.
	(iv) Foam rubber products.
	(v) Rubberized sheets.
	(vi) Camel backs for retreads.
	(vii) Rubber compound.
(K) Paper and pulp	(i) Pulp.
	(ii) Paper.
	(iii) Paper board.
(L) Timber	Hardboard, softboard, fibreboard, wholly or partly from timber.
(M) Household goods	Thermos flasks.
(N) Electrical	(i) Electrical supplies, all types.
	(ii) Electrical apparatus, all types.
	(iii) Electrical appliances, all types.
(O) Engineering	(i) Agricultural implements and machinery, all types, including gardening tools and implements.
	(ii) Office machinery, all types.
	(iii) Office appliances, all types.
	(iv) Industrial machinery, all types.
(P) Stationery	(i) Pens, all types.
	(ii) Pencils, all types.
(Q) Animal feed	Fishmeal.
(R) Pyrotechnics	Pyrotechnic products.
(S) Utilization of shells	(i) Buttons.
	(ii) Ornaments.
(T) Extraction of vegetable oil other than by the solvent process	Vegetable oils other than coconut oil.
(U) Solvent extraction of vegetable oil	Vegetable oils, all types.
(V) Assembly of vehicles	(i) Motor cycles and scooters.
	(ii) Cycles.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before July 28, 1963.

The Singapore Government have also declared the following to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneers Products under the above mentioned ordinance:

Industries	Products
(A) Manufacture of industrial paper bags	Industrial paper bags.
(B) Manufacture of lead acid batteries	Lead acid batteries.
(C) Manufacture of steel office furniture and equipment other than from round tubular steel	(i) Pedestal-type office desks.
	(ii) Typists tables and stands.
	(iii) Ledger trolleys.
	(iv) Filing cabinets.
	(v) Card index cabinets.
	(vi) Lateral filing units.
	(vii) Lockers.
	(viii) Cupboards.
	(ix) Shelves.
	(x) Chairs (of square tube).
	(xi) Office accessories.
(D) Metal manufacture	Safes.
(E) Photographic goods manufacture	Sensitized photographic paper.
(F) Carbon paper manufacturing	Carbon paper.

Preliminary notices of the intention of the Singapore Government to designate the above products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journals* of April 25, 1963, page 975, (A), March 8, 1963, page 594, (B) and August 10, 1962, page 342, (C, D, E, F).

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries Legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference CRE 6197/2G.

New Ceramics

The properties and applications of new and improved ceramics for special industrial requirements are described in a new booklet, *New Ways with Ceramics*, published by the Department for Scientific and Industrial Research and available, free from the Library, DSIR, State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

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THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by H.M. Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London E.C.3.

GENERAL

Notice No.	
106	Temporary exportations of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
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206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Re-imported goods; relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
427	Declaration of value on Customs export documents.
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S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing). *Notices to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury).

DRAWBACK

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219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
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372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
†7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
†276	Drawback on roasted coffee, roasted chicory or mixtures of roasted coffee and roasted chicory.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
†56	Drawback on British manufactured saccharin and saccharin goods.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
†48	Drawback on sugar, and on composite articles containing sugar, cocoa, etc.
†130 & †130A	Sugar Act, 1956. Surcharge repayment on sugar and molasses. (These Notices should be read in conjunction with Notice No. 48.)
†131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
†212	Drawback on blended tea.

* Also obtainable from any Bank.

† The Finance Act, 1962, provides for the making of a Treasury Order affecting drawback of the duty on goods described in this Notice. Exporters concerned with these goods are accordingly advised to consult their local Officer of Customs and Excise as necessary.

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The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not essentially those of H.M. Government.

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

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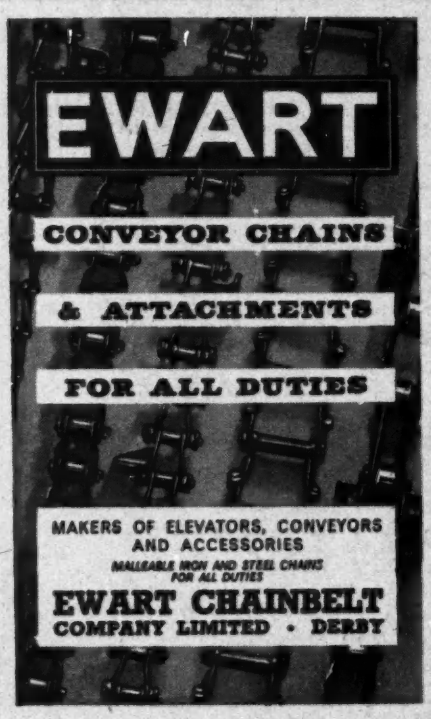
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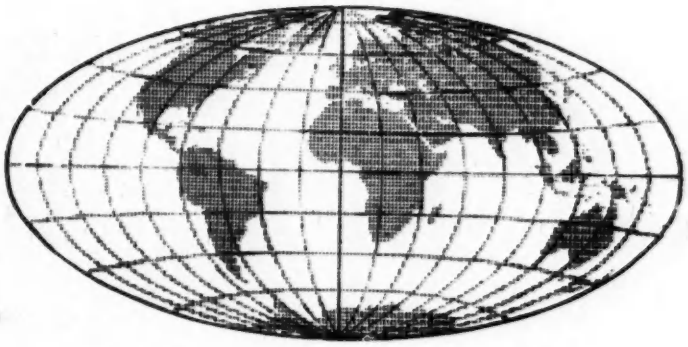

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